FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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uf headline3 September Middle East and South Asia Review

LD031318 [Editorial Report]

Gulf Conflict

Shipping Attacks — Iraqi warplanes hit a "very large" maritime target near the Iranian coast 3 September after hitting another target in the area the previous afternoon, according to communiques broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. A Japanese oil tanker was attacked by an unidentified boat off the UAE coast late on 2 September, KYODO disclosed, noting that the attacking gunboat was believed to be Iranian.

Other Fighting — Further Iraqi air strikes on Iranian targets mentioned in the Iraqi communiques included 2 September raids on a military equipment factory and power station in Arak, a power station in Kangavar, and the Agha Jari oil fields. Iraqi planes reportedly attacked the Kangavar power station again the following morning and raided the Bahrgan oil fields, which were set on fire.

Reporting on the 2 September Iraqi air raids, IRNA stated that 23 civilians were killed and that 2 Iraqi warplanes were shot down by antiaircraft fire. An Iraqi spokesman cited by INA denied Iran's claim to have downed two Iraqi planes. Iran responded to Iraqi "mischief" by continuing its long-range artillery bombardment of Basra and other Iraqi targets, Tehran radio noted. The Iraqi civilian casualty toll in Basra 1-2 September rose to 26 killed and 100 wounded, an Iraqi communique disclosed. Iranian warplanes were also in action, hitting a cement plant in the northern Iraqi city of Al-Sulaymaniyah, according to an Iranian communique cited by IRNA. Tehran radio subsequently announced a 3 September Iranian air raid on "economic-industrial" centers in the northern Iraqi town of Dukan, adding that the attack inflicted "heavy damage." An Iraqi spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses stated that an Iranian F-5 was downed over Iraq 3 September.

Diplomacy — An Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman accused the United States of seeking to foil UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's peace efforts, IRNA reported. He said the United States set "artificial deadlines" for Iran's response to UN Resolution 598 and gave a green light for renewed Iraqi raids in the Persian Gulf at a time when "constructive talks" were being held between Perez de Cuellar and Iran in an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation. Iran's UN representative said earlier that Iran views Perez de Cuellar as "competent" and will welcome his visit to Tehran, according to IRNA. He asserted that Iran favors constructive cooperation with the UN Security Council. The formal invitation for Perez de Cuellar to visit Tehran was contained in a letter from the Iranian foreign minister, KUNA noted.

However, a letter to the secretary general from the Iraqi foreign minister, broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio, called on the international community to condemn Iran's "aggression" against Basra and stressed that Iraq will not stand idly by in the face of such "evil actions." Kuwait also berated Iranian "acts of piracy" in a letter to Perez de Cuellar cited by KUNA.

In another development, Iraq expressed "dissatisfaction" with Britain's "groundless" attempt to cast "doubts" about Iraq's stand on UN Resolution 598, INA reported. The Iraqi stand, which came in response to a British statement on recent Anglo-Iraqi talks in London, was conveyed to the British charge d'affaires in Baghdad by an Iraqi Foreign Ministry official.

Libya-Chad

JANA's military affairs editor denied Chadian claims that Libya has continued its air raids on Chadian targets, stressing that Libya is still abiding by its decision to halt raids inside Chadian territory. However, he warned that Libya reserves the right to attack Chadian forces if it becomes obvious that Chad is taking military advantage of the Libyan decision.

In contrast, AFP cited an Ndjamena radio report that Libyan planes bombed Ouadi Doum and other towns in northern Chad 2 September, using toxic gases.

Israel

Moshe Arens submitted his resignation from the cabinet, asserting that he will only withdraw his resignation letter if the cabinet reconsiders its decision to cancel the Lavi project, Jerusalem radio reported. However, the radio viewed the chances of a cabinet revote on the Lavi issue as "virtually nil" in light of Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's refusal to impose Likud party discipline on Finance Minister Moshe Nisim, who voted against the Lavi. As for the Alignment, Police Minister Hayim Bar-Lev told the radio that the Labor Party will object to any attempt to revise the cabinet decision on the Lavi.

Saudi Arabia

Responding to Israeli Prime Minister Shamir's assertion that Saudi Arabia could participate in his proposed regional peace talks, a "responsible source" cited by SPA stressed that Saudi Arabia will have no part in such talks. It is strange for Israel to talk about regional peace proposals when it is the source of "all the wars and disorders witnessed by the Arab region for decades," the spokesman declared, adding that the only road to peace is through Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories.

Egypt

Police arrested three members of the Jihad organization during searches for terrorist suspects 2 September, MENA reported. The agency noted that recent acts of terrorism are attributed to the group calling itself "Those Spared From Hell" (Al-Najun Min Al-Nar), an offshoot of the Jihad organization. However, one of the suspects arrested recently was associated with the Repudiation and Renunciation (Al-Takfir Wa Al-Hijrah) group and was responsible for recruiting new members for it, according to an *Al-Akhbar* report cited by MENA. An *Al-Akhbar* commentary on the religious fundamentalists contended that the various new groups all have the same ideology as the "mother" group, Al-Takfir Wa Al-Hijrah.

Tunisia

At the trial of members of the Islamic Tendency Movement, the president of the State Security Court said the crimes committed by the extremists include attempts to assassinate officials and placing explosives in hotels, Tunis radio reported. The judge also read out Islamic Tendency documents which demonstrate its intention to overthrow the regime and which confirm its links with Iran.

Libya Reportedly Continues Bombings in North

FANT Communique on Ounianga Attack

AB011901 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1852 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Communique No 88 issued by the FANT High Command on 1 September in Ndjamena]

[Text] Today, 1 September 1987, at 0650 local time, the Libyan Air Force intensified its bombardment of the town of Ounianga. Also, in the afternoon of 31 August 1987, the towns of Wour and Zouar were bombed. The enemy thinks it can benefit from these savage and blind bombings. But it should know that the FANT are determined at all costs to defend their fatherland and their territorial integrity.

Ouadi Doum Bombed 2 Sep

AB021532 Paris AFP in French 1442 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Ndjamena, 2 Sep (AFP) — The Libyan Air Force this morning bombed several towns in northern Chad, notably Ouadi Doum, a former big Libyan base in northeastern Chad, which was recaptured by Ndjamena in March, Radio Chad announced, quoting the Chadian military headquarters. Two other towns in the north, Bardai (Tibesti) and Ounianga Kebir, further north of Ouadi Doum, were also bombed by the Libyan Air Force, the official Chadian radio added.

Reiterating a statement made in Paris yesterday by Ahmat Allam-mi, the Chadian ambassador to France, the Radio Chad commentator expressed the view that the generalization of the Libyan air raids on northern Chad could be the prelude to a larger Libyan attack in Chad. Ounianga Kebir was bombed yesterday afternoon by the Libyan Air Force, while Wour and Zouar (Tibesti) were bombed on Monday [31 August], Radio Chad announced, quoting the FANT High Command.

The Libyan aircraft, which bombed the Chadian towns this morning, used toxic gases, Radio Chad asserted.

Ndjamena Commentary Warns of 'Battle of Destiny'

AB021006 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] History will never be able to sufficiently record the glorious path being taken by the FANT. In addition to the morality of their cause, their willingness, and determination, the FANT's war tactics have also helped our fighting forces carry out the liberation fight from Fada to Aozou. The FANT have remained true to themselves in spite of the war arsenal deployed by the Libyan enemy in its latest attack on Aozou. In taking a risk in the Tibesti region, the Libyan Army has made a bad decision in its adventure in Chad.

The Libyan dogfaces are at present in a very bad position in the Aozou region. They ventured to attack the FANT and have fallen into a trap from which they will find it extremely difficult to extricate themselves. The Libyan soldiers are completely encircled by the irresistible Chadian forces. A battle — the battle of destiny — looms on the horizon and is due on D-day. The dogfaces of the Tripoli fascists will experience the most painful moments of their lives as soldiers. In this regard, have no illusion, when the FANT lashes out, it will leave an indelible mark on the minds of the few Libyan soldiers who will survive this battle of destiny. These elements suspect an unavoidable imminent victory by the FANT over the dogfaces of the dragon of Sidra. The FANT have an iron morale, unshakeable drive, and especially a historic and legal reason to fight. This is what the Libyan armed upstarts do not seem to fully understand. Despite the unprecedented sound beating given these hordes of simpletons at Aozou by the FANT, Al-Qadhdhafi, the leech, was stubborn in making a new attack against the nationalist Chadian forces; however, the outcome of the battle of destiny will overthrow him and his dictatorial headquarters. By doing so, the FANT shall have ridden Africa and the world of the [words indistinct] of Sidra.

The unfortunate media campaign, supported by petro- dinars, will never weaken the FANT's determination to defend all Chadian territory, because they are governed in the battle by worthy motives. Moreover, the Chadian people are sufficiently mobilized for this war waged against them by the Tripoli fascist. At any rate, the Libyan people must take a similar action so that the two peoples — Chadians and Libyans — may pool their actions against the terrorist team in Tripoli. Libyans and Chadians must work together toward this horizon — a dark horizon for the oppressors who have ruled for 18 years in Tripoli. The FANT will fight hard to save every Chadian national patrimony in order to show the world that the FANT will never abandon any part of their territory to anybody.

Jordan's King Husayn Arrives for 'Extended' Talks

NC031109 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1058 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Alexandria, 3 Sep (MENA) — King Husayn of Jordan and his accompanying delegation arrived in Alexandria today on a brief visit to Egypt. He was received at the airport by President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi.

The president escorted King Husayn to the Ra's al-Tin Presidential Palace in Alexandria, where the two leaders will hold an extended session of talks. The session will include a working lunch.

MENA has learned that the two leaders' talks will focus on a number of major issues, foremost of which is the reactivation of efforts to convene an international peace conference. In addition, they will discuss the current dangers to the region resulting from the escalation of the Iraq-Iran war.

Begins Talks With Mubarak

NC031156 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1133 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Alexandria, 3 Sep (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and His Majesty King Husayn have held a private round of talks at the Ra's al-Tin Palace in Alexandria.

Meanwhile, members of the Egyptian and Jordanian delegations began their own session of talks.

The Egyptian delegation includes Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi; Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation; Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and land reclamation; Safwat al-Sharif, minister of information; Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister for cabinet affairs and minister of state for administrative development; Dr Yusri Mustafa, minister of economy and foreign trade; Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs; and Ihab Wahbah, Egyptian ambassador to Jordan.

The Jordanian delegation includes Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Jordanian Court; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of the Royal Court; and Ambassador Husayn Hamami, Jordanian ambassador to Egypt.

Authorities To Deport Iranians Seeking Asylum

NC021533 Cairo MENA in English 1510 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Port Said, Sept 2 — (MENA) — The harbour's authorities decided today the deportation of three Iranians who jumped of a Turkish ship while anchoring at the harbour. The Iranians who are now waiting for deportation outside the harbour area were deprived from being granted political asylum in France.

Negotiations are under way with a number of naval companies at Port Said harbour for deporting the three Iranians outside Egypt.

The three Iranians refused to head for Turkey as well,expecting that the Turkish authorities would hand them over to the Iranian authorities.

The harbour's prosecution has accused the three Iranians of entering the country with no previous visas and for not bearing passports.

The three Iranians told the prosecution that they have jumped into the sea from the Turkish ship and swam for an hour and half after the departure of the Turkish ship from the harbour to help the captain of the Turkish ship avoid investigation for bringing them. They said he saved them from the woes of life in Iran as they have escaped to one of the rescue boats of the Turkish ship while anchoring at Iranian harbour of Bandar-e 'Abbas.

In Jeddah harbour, the captain told the Saudi authorities that he had three Iranians in the ship, but the Saudis refused to interfere.

Further Arrests in Cairo, Alexandria 2 Sep

NC030813 Cairo MENA in English 0735 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Cairo, Sept. 3 (MENA) — *Al-Akhbar* leads its front-page news with a report on four members of the terrorist organisation involved in the attempt on the life of former Interior Minister al-Nabawi Isma'il who were arrested yesterday in Alexandria and Cairo after confessions made by other suspects in the case.

Among the suspects arrested yesterday were three brothers apprehended in the district of Al-'Abbasiyah in Cairo and the south Cairo suburb of Hulwan. The fourth suspect is a pharmacist who belonged to the terrorist organization "Al-Takfir wa Al-Hijrah" [Renunciation and Repudiation] in 1982 and who is currently a leading mentor of the survivors of the organisation suspected of committing recent assassination attempts.

The pharmacist, who was responsible for the recruitment of new elements for the organisation, was caught hiding in Al-'Asafra District of Alexandria. His name is Muhammad 'Atiyah 'Abd al-Bari.

Al-Akhbar also reports that one previously arrested suspect named Muhammad Mahmud 'Urabi confessed that he had changed the appearance of the vehicle used in the attempted assassination of Major General Hasan Abu Basha, former interior minister.

Both *Al-Ahram* and *Al-Jumhuriyah* report on their front pages that the police in Matruh Governorate yesterday arrested Mukhtar Mahrus, an engineer in the village of Al-Hammam.

He is suspected of being an accomplice in the attempt to assassinate former Interior Minister al-Nabawi Isma'il and of helping the terrorists while they were hiding in the house of Isma'il 'Abd al-Hamid, a pharmacist in the Al-Minufiyah Governorate village

of Santaris and that he fled after learning that the police had besieged the village.

Security Men Arrest 3 Jihad Members 2 Sep

NC021816 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1755 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Cairo, 2 Sep (MENA) — Egyptian security organs today resumed their search for the suspects belonging to the "Those Salvaged From Hell" group. That group, which splintered from the Jihad organization, is behind recent acts of terrorism. The security organs launched large-scale searches in the areas of Shubra al-Khaymah and Bulaq al-Dakrur and arrested three members of the Jihad organization.

AL-AKHBAR Demands OAU Action Against Al-Qadhdhafi

NC030636 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2240 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Cairo, 2 Sep (MENA) — The *Al-Akhbar* newspaper has demanded that the OAU reconsider its position vis-a-vis Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and take measures which would cut him down to his proper size now that it has been determined that he insists on continuing his aggressive acts against Chad and on bombing Chadian citizens in areas recaptured by the Chadian Army.

In an article to be published on Thursday, *Al-Akhbar* says• The desperate assault that the Libyans are waging in a bid to regain the areas they lost amounts to a reply by Al-Qadhdhafi to the efforts made by the mediation committee formed by the OAU to settle the dispute between Libya and Chad.

The paper adds: The continuation of Libya's attacks against Chad at this particular time is aimed at frustrating the work of the African mediation committee. This is the same way tHat Al-Qadhdhafi behaved toward its preceding committee, which is what prompted its chairman, Omar Bongo, the president of Gabon, to resign in protest against Col al-Qadhdhafi's practices and his lack of cooperation with the committee.

In conclusion, *Al-Akhbar* affirms: Al-Qadhdhafi wants no OAU intervention which would prevent the continuation of his acts of aggression against the small states neighboring him. They are members of the OAU, which is charged with the defense of all its members. Furthermore, Al-Qadhdhafi is prepared to do anything in order to realize his aggressive ambitions and goals.

Foreign Ministry Official Affirms SWAPO Support

NC021603 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] The Arab Republic of Egypt has declared its support for the Namibian people's struggle to achieve freedom and independence. It announced its intention to provide all forms of aid to the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] movement, the legitimate representative of the Namibian people, and to work toward the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435, which calls for Namibia's independence.

Egypt has also stressed its support for the need to impose comprehensive sanctions on the racist regime in South Africa in view of that regime's failure to honor the relevant UN resolutions, the principles of international law, and human rights.

These points were made in a speech delivered today by Ambassador Ahmad Hatatah, assistant foreign minister, at a ceremony held at NDP Headquarters to mark Namibia Day. The heads of diplomatic missions from African countries, as well as representatives from African liberation movements in Cairo, attended the ceremony.

U.S. Human Rights Report Ignores Israel

JN021149 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 31 Aug 87 p 5

["A Word of Love" column by Muhammad al-Hayawan]

[Text] According to U.S. law, the State Department prepares an annual report on the issue of human rights in the world. The United States increases, reduces, or stops its foreign aid to states based on the extent to which they observe human rights regulations. This is all very good. The United States keeps saying that it is the protector of human rights in the world, that it is the originator of the principle of the four freedoms, and that it is against communism because communism robs man of his freedom. This is all very good also. We must support the United States in this regard and request it to continue defending human rights all over the world.

In its latest report, the U.S. State Department condemned five Middle East states. They are Iran, Libya, Syria, the PDRY, and Iraq. Has Israel been inadvertantly dropped from the list of those states which violate human rights?

The State Department said that the freedom of expression, of holding meetings, and of worship is missing in these states, forgetting that the Palestinian people have no rights at all in the occupied territory. It said that in these states, a citizen has no right to change or criticize his government. Do the Palestinian people exercise any kind of rights while seeing their land usurped day after day?

The State Department said that detention and torture will be the lot of all those who exercise their rights in these countries. We have heard reports about the most horrible methods of torture that are perpetrated against the Arabs in Israeli jails. Israel has encroached on Islamic and Christian holy places, but we have never heard any U.S. protest against this.

We do not deny the fact that the regimes in these states impose a sort of terrorism against the people, that some of these regimes had connections with communism and communist methods of government, and that some of them force citizens to undertake certain acts that are contrary to their conscience, beliefs, and religion. If these citizens dared to object, they would be liquidated. However, we must ask at this point: Why has the State Department ignored Israel's practices in the occupied territory,

given Israel's most racist and Nazi practices against the Arabs there?

In a recent statement to *Newsweek*, Ge'ula Kohen confirmed these practices and said that Israel should remain a purely Jewish state. She noted that the process of annexing Arab territory is proceeding in accordance with a firm plan by increasing the number of Jews there and expelling the Arabs. She also said that 150 Jewish settlements in the occupied territory will totally prevent the Arabs from returning to their land. She said that she could never live among the Arabs but can live next to them provided Israel is always the stronger.

Terrorism in the countries named in the State Department's report is a temporary phenomenon, given the domination of terrorist regimes in these countries. However, terrorism is an integral part of the Israeli state and policy. It is the final authority there. Israel was established on terrorism and will continue to thrive on it. Peace with the Arabs is counter to Israeli interests. Ge'ula Kohen says that the cause of Israel's economic crisis is that it returned Sinai to Egypt. This is untrue.Since its birth, Israel has been living on German compensation, U.S. aid, and the contributions of world Jewry.

Cairo Paper on Ideology of Radical Muslim Groups

JN021924 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 1 Sep 87 p4

[Text] Recent interrogations of the terrorists who participated in the attempts to assassinate [former Interior Minister] Hasan Abu Basha, [Editor in Chief of *Al-Musawwar*] Makram Muhammad Ahmad, and [former Interior Minister] Nabawi Isma'il confirm that they belong to several different Islamic groups.

Isma'il 'Abd al-Hamid, lecturer at the faculty of pharmacy [not further identified], has confessed his relationship with the group "Those Spared From Hell" (Al-Najun Min al-Nar]. The terrorist Yusri 'Abd al-Mun'im belonged to the group "The Islamic Fraternity" [Al-Ukhuwwah al-Islamiyah]. Investigations have shown that the multiplicity of names of such groups is not coincidental. It is an organizational device serving a tactical aim; namely, to spread police efforts among various separate groups. In this way, if a member of one of these "cluster" groups is arrested, the entire "group" will not be arrested. The "group" was turned into several units following Al-Sadat's assassination and the Asyut incidents. Then, all the members of the organization, which was called the "Al-Jihad Organization" [Tanzim al-Jihad], were arrested.

In fact all these units are an extension of the same group. They have the same ideology, the ideology of the mother group "The Repudiation and Renunciation Group" [Jama'at al-Takfir Wa al-Hijrah]. The extremist and terrorist ideology of that group produced Mustafa Shukri. He dissented from the moderate ideology of the Muslim Brotherhood in the detention camp. In his book "Advocates Not Judges", Hasan al-Hudaybi [former leader of the Muslim Brotherhood] denounced the extremist ideology of "The Repudiation and Renunciation Group". This ideology carried the first seeds of repudiating the society, government, and state. It also renounced the "contemporary state of ignorance" of society so as to prepare spiritually and materially to change it.

The Al-Jihad Organization was established on the ruins of "The Repudiation and Renunciation Group" which collapsed following the assassination of Shaykh al-Dhahabi and the Military Technical College incident. When this happened, 'Abd al-Salam Faraj developed the ideology of "The Repudiation and Renunciation Group". He called for the revival of the idea of Jihad against "unbelieving" governments that do not govern according to God's book. He laid out his ideas in his book "The Absent Pillar" [Al- Faridah al-Gha'ibah], which became the sacred constitution for members of the Al-Jihad Organization and all the organizations and groups which we hear about now. Muhammad 'Abd al-Salam Faraj was tried and executed following President Anwar al-Sadat's assassination.

To this day, the book continues to influence the thinking of the youth in these groups. It is based on two texts that have no connection with the present situation and arbitrarily applies them to contemporary Muslim societies and governments.

The first text is scholar Ibn Kathir's explanation of the Koranic verse: "Is it the government of [pre-Islamic]pagandom then that they are seeking? Yet who is a better governor than God, for a people having sure faith?" The book's author accused present day rulers of being like those at the time of pre-Islamic pagandom who ruled according to their whims and personal views without recourse to divine law.

The other text is taken from the works of the scholar Ibn Taymiyah, who said: "Any group that departs from the clear and established Islamic canon laws such as prayers, fasting, and the prohibition of usury and corruption must -- according to the concensus of the Muslim ulema — be 'fought' even if they proclaim that 'There is no god but God and Muhammad is his prophet.'" Well-known scholars have written such texts, but they did not make the same interpretations. In the final analysis, they are individual interpretations, not binding rules.

According to various interpretations, these texts are totally refuted by clear verses of the Koran that are known to every Muslim and indeed to every student of the elementary principles of Islam. Such verses include: "God does not forgive polytheism, less than that He forgives to whomsoever he will." There are also the sayings of the prophet that have been passed on to us: "I have been ordered to fight people until they believe there is no god but God and I am His prophet. If they do so their lives and property are safe, and God will judge them." Another saying of the prophets is reported by Abi Sa'd al-Khadri, who says: "I said: 'O Prophet, is there any sin equal to infidelity?' The prophet said: 'No, except polytheism.'" And that totally refutes the concept of the collective repudiation of Muslims and rulers.

Abu Dharr al-Ghufari quotes the prophet as saying: "'Any man who says there is no god but God and dies believing so will enter heaven.' I asked, and repeated my question three times: Even if he should commit adultery and steal? Each time the prophet answered: 'Even if he should commit adultery and steal.' The

third time the prophet said: 'Even if he should commit adultery and steal, in spite of Abu Dhar.'"

Jurists agree that even one who does not pray or fails to carry out any of the religious duties because of laziness and not because he disavows such duties is not considered an unbeliever or an apostate. When Aba Bakr [the first caliph] fought the apostates, it was because they wanted to discontinue completely payment of the zakat [religious tax]. Those who are indolent in carrying out their religious duty are sinners and not unbelievers, and our approach to them should be one of reminding and counseling, for God will judge them. "Remind them. You are only a reminder; you are not charged to oversee them." [Koranic verse] As for the unbelievers, God says in the same chapter: "But he who turns his back and disbelieves, God shall chastise him with the greatest chastisement."

God also says: "And if thy Lord had willed, everyone on earth would have believed. Would you then constrain the people until they are believers." However, the author of the book "The Absent Pillar" is looking for unusual evidence and sayings of the prophet about Jihad and fighting and uses them out of context. He claims that the prophet addressed the tyrants of Mecca saying: "Listen, O people of Quraysh, I have brought you 'slaughter.'" One looks for this saying but does not find it in Al-Bukhari, Muslim, Al-Tirmadhi, Ibn Hanbal, Al-Mawti', or Musnid, and not even in Tabaqat ibn Sa'd [all collections of the prophet's sayings].

That means that to corroborate "an erroneous fact" that he believes because of his shortcoming in understanding the verses of the Koran and his inability to refer to correct sayings of the prophet, he has come out with a bloody constitution that led to the tragic events in Cairo and Asyut in October [1981], and to the series of violent actions that followed them. The latest such action was the attempt to assassinate the former interior minister. That may lay upon the government the burden of a confrontation to maintain security, but it lays a greater burden upon the "enlightened Islamic movement."

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech on 1 Sep Revolution Anniversary
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[Speech by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at a rally held in Green Square, Tripoli, to mark the 18th anniversary of the 1 September revolution — live]

[Text] Brothers, we are pleased first of all to salute our brother revolutionaries, Jerry Rawlings and Museveni, who do not represent Ghana and Uganda, but the new African revolution, the new popular revolution. They represent the honorable forces hostile to the vile and hireling forces that have again sold out Africa and Africa's honor and resources to imperialism and neocolonialism. Cursed be the agents who, with their stooped heads and their flags flown at half mast, have built a bridge for neocolonialism to return to the dark continent. Cursed be the agents in Ndjamena; cursed be the agents in Zaire; cursed be the agents in Liberia; and cursed be the agents in any country in the African land desecrated by imperialism and Zionism.

On behalf of the revolutionaries of Africa, the revolutionaries of Uganda, the revolutionaries of Ghana, we today curse the agents who have enabled neocolonialism to become re-established on our African continent.

Brothers, we also greet our brothers, the leaders of the Palestinian revolution, and the leaders of the Lebanese nationalist movement. We salute our brothers from the rest of the Arab world. I would be embarassed to name them because I might not be able to count them all; from the friendly states, from Malta to East Europe, to Africa and Asia, and to all the Arab countries.

Brothers, 18 years ago today, on 1 September 1969, I made my move at the head of the free unionist officers and thousands of brave soldiers. With these brave men I destroyed the agent Al-Sanusi monarchy, which was bogged down in reaction and exerting its power. The Al-Sanusi throne had a black and detested past, had achieved notoriety, was known for its hireling behavior, and had disregarded the sacrifices of our fathers and forefathers. The Al-Sanusi throne played havoc in the land of our fathers and forefathers, and like all hireling regimes, it could not govern this country except in the shadow of the bases of imperialism and the forces of occupation.

The agents in Ndjamena are doing likewise. They cannot remain in existence a single day except under the shadow of the imperialist forces of France and the United States. The Al-Sanusi throne had those who flocked in its orbit, those who were weak-willed, those who had ambitions and who sold their country -- such as ministers, representatives, ambassadors, officers, the scum of society and its remnants, and decadent tribal and reactionary leaders. Their sick minds allowed them to sell beloved Libya to the United States, the United Kingdom, and Italy. They brought foreign bases to the land of our fathers and forefathers. They behaved recklessly to remain in power to serve their masters.

Here were U.S. and English bases. Here were Italian colonies and settlements. We were foreigners in this town. You, the people of Tripoli, were foreigners in the town of Tripoli. Sovereignty was in the hands of Italian colonialists. Trade was also in the hands of Italian colonialists. Agriculture around this town was in the hands of Italian colonialism. Here the Contessa used to rule. In this town an old Italian woman used to rule. She had the title of contessa and she colonized the soil around her. Here the Italian language used to be spoken. Here there were Italian shops. Here Italian colonialism, which killed our fathers and forefathers, used to exist. They gave their lives to expel it.

Italian colonialism settled down here in the capital of the country. It backed the hireling Al-Sanusi throne with its U.S. and British bases. The Al-Sanusi throne had a free hand in Libya, whether by land, sea, or air. It imagined that the United States was invincible and could not be overthrown.

The hireling Idris al-Sanusi used to flock from the British El-Adem base to the joint British-U.S. Al-Mallahah base. He believed that he was secure, that no one could touch him, and that his throne would not be overthrown. He believed he could leave the throne for his sons and daughters, one generation after another, as if Libya were a plantation and the people of Libya a herd of sheep. Idris al-Sanusi wanted to leave all this to his sons, daughters, and cousins in the hireling and filthy Al-Sanusi family.

He ignored the fact that those who died as martyrs for Libya's sake had children and grandchildren. He ignored the fact that there were those who did not fear the United States or the UK, or any power for the sake of liberating their country. On that day I led the movement of the valiant unionist officers and the heroic soldiers. I stormed and demolished Al-Sanusi's throne before the eyes of the United States and before the eyes of the United Kingdom. On that day we rightfully shouted :To hell with the United States; to hell with the United Kingdom. It seems that the United States, which threatens us today, has forgotten that we did not fear it on the dawn of 1 September. We surrounded its bases with our soldiers and we destroyed the Al-Sanusi throne right before its eyes. We ordered the United States to leave our country immediately. Otherwise, we told them: Libyan soil will turn into hot soil upon which the frail feet of Americans cannot stand. The United States left humiliated and disgraced because of our insistence, orders, and determination. The United Kingdom left humiliated and disgraced. They experienced rancor and envy because they lost the southern coast of the Mediterranean. They lost control of over 2,000 kms of the most important strategic region in the world. They were driven out by the free unionist officers, by the soldiers.

The United States now, brothers, is the prey for deceit and distress. It wants to return to make up for the extensive damage it sustained when its bases and forces stretched along the southern coast of the Mediterranean. But, brothers, what is important is not telling this heroic story to the sons of this people on the occasion of the great Al-Fatih. What is important, brothers, what I would like to tell you, is what we brought you on that day 18 years ago. What did we bring you? Did we bring you the keys to the skies? Did my colleagues and I bring a magic wand on that day? Did we promise you that we would make everything rosy or that we would give you money? Or did we promise you that we, my free unionist officer colleagues and myself, would toil on your behalf, to farm the land and build houses? Never. Brothers, I would like to remind you after 18 years what we

brought you. On that day we had one single thing; it was not gold, or silver, or money, or wheat, or power. It did not include either promises or time. We brought you one simple, but valuable thing; something more valuable than gold or silver -- which we did not possess -- and dearer to us than all fine empty promises. We brought the freedom declaration to you. We brought nothing but the declaration that the Libyan people became free on the great Al-Fatih 1969. [audience chants slogans]

Brothers, many have lied to their people for power. They have lulled the masses' feelings with pompous speeches full of hollow promises, which they know will not be achieved. But they are demagogic and compulsory for he who wants to rule the masses and bear the crown on his head or hold the scepter of power in his hand. We are the enemies of power; the enemies of the throne; the enemies of the seats of power; the enemies of the police systems which oppress the popular masses. We are even the enemies of laws which are fabricated by rulers and their systems in order to dominate the masses, to stifle them, and to orient them by force -- not as the masses like, but as their ruler likes. We are against all sorts of [words indistinct] moral and material, which transform the masses into a group of sheep and the homeland into a pasture for them. Consequently, we did not give promises. We did not practice demagoguery, because we do not want to stay in power. We do not want to rule. I do not want to be president of the Libyan Republic. Otherwise, I would have been president from the first day, without elections. I would have been president that second with 100 percent of the vote, and my colleagues would have been deputies and ministers, and they would have become the great of the world. I would have distributed all the state's functions among the Army officers.

But the officers who took part with me in the revolution are now dying as soldiers with [words indistinct] shoes and steel helmets in the field and on the land of Aozou. They are still protecting the revolution with an anonymous identity (?in their units). But they have the glory and the honor, not the seats of power, nor this rotten place, which the revolutionaries hate. We came as revolutionaries, not as rulers. Consequently, you will not, as you did not, hear fine empty words, or promises, or a lulling of feelings, or demagoguery, or deception.

What you hear from us might not please you, but it might be useful to you. The masses of our Arab nation have been deceived. How many coups has this nation witnessed; how many coups were claimed to be a revolution and how many revolutions were aborted?

Even the Palestinian people are being murdered now in the camps, in the name of the liberation of Palestine. In the name of the liberation of Palestine, armies undertook coups so that generals could come to power; in the name of the liberation of Palestine, the masses have been slaughtered; in the name of the liberation of Palestine, repressive rule has been imposed on the masses; and lastly, in the name of the liberation of Palestine, Palestinians are slaughtered in Sabra, Shatila, the rest of the camps, and Burj al-Barajinah.

All is demagoguery and charlatanism, in the name of the liberation of Palestine. Therefore, on a day like this, 18 years ago, we came to you with a declaration of freedom. This means that Libyans, men and women, from the dawn of that day became free, ruled neither by a president nor a king, emperor, policeman, army or anyone else. This is what you should understand.

If you still rely on Mu'ammar, who is present, to bring you chocolate from Switzerland, then I say no, I do not bring chocolate. Make it yourself or plant something here and sell it to buy chocolate for yourself. I do not bring chocolate for you and I will not deceive you by telling you that I will bring it for you. If you believe that 'Abd al-Salam Jallud will look after the economy for you, with the General People's Committee, and will resolve the problems — no, the problems are yours and you resolve them yourselves. The power is in your hands.

Any intervention on our part would harm you; it would not benefit you. We came to you only with the declaration of freedom. We now stick to it and we would die for its sake. Any intervention in the will of the Libyan people would contradict the declaration of freedom which we brought to you on the dawn of 1 September [1969], and which we were prepared to write down with our blood. It was a joke, the operation that night. It was an extremely dangerous operation. We moved amid foreign bases, police forces, and reactionary tribes — in the wake of the 1967 setback when all the Arab nation was defeated, covered in darkness, and plunged in despair.

But we had declared that one of the peoples of the Arab nation, one of the peoples on earth, had become free. From that day the popular changes to set up the Jamahiriyah began so that the declaration of freedom could be affirmed. Brother Libyans everywhere, in this historic hour and on the 18th anniversary of the revolution, there is nothing in your hands except the declaration of freedom brought by the revolution. On that day the chains were broken, the fetters were smashed, the nightmare was removed, darkness was lifted, and the sun of freedom effectively rose.

But brothers [chanting of slogans ceases at Al-Qadhdhafi's request], freedom can be killed in the name of freedom. Many squares in the world and in the Arab homeland called freedom squares are places where free men are executed, where the masses are trampled under foot — in freedom squares in the name of freedom. If you abandon your own affairs to any quarter, to any organ, if you seek anyone else's service -- even when you look for a house, furniture, an airline ticket -- if you seek the help of another Libyan it would mean that you have lost. The paper that I and my collegues gave you on the dawn of 1 September, the declaration of independence, it would mean that you have torn it up. It means that you are a slave who does not deserve freedom. Do not ask for a house from all and sundry, except from the People's Committee, which you yourself made. Do not ask for a farm from all and sundry; do not ask for a travel ticket from all and sundry. Any Libyan citizen, male or female, who begs from another Libyan citizen is a vile slave who does not deserve freedom. You are the master; you are the member of the People's Congress, you make the decisions, which neither Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi nor others can violate. You created the People's Committee, which has to give you the house and the farm. It has to serve you. All officials employed in Libya are there to serve the free citizen — the master. Any other idea which suggests that

there are others beside yourselves who are responsible is wrong; it is tantamount to deceit.

Why did we stage the revolution? I did not stage the revolution in order to become a president of the republic. I would not have done so. To hell with the presidential position. Had my colleagues been after posts I would not have allowed them to stay in the movement. I gathered all those who wanted to die and not those who loved posts. I gathered those who hated power and not those who coveted it. Those who coveted power used to curry favor with the Al-Sanusi throne and its henchmen so that they would get a promotion or a post of under secretary or ambassador. We used to despise these persons. I gathered in the free unionist officers' movement those who hated power and not those who loved power. When it became apparent that I made a mistake in accepting someone and enrolled him in the movement only to find that he loved power, the person was dismissed and expelled. He was expelled because he betrayed us. He left. It became apparent who was truthful and who was not — those who deceived us and were hypocrites, saying to us: I am with you, with the revolutionaries as I am a revolutionary myself — and those who were truthful. After the Al-Zuwarah speech, when power was handed to the people, the fig leaf fell and the weak, the hypocrites, became stark naked. The revolution continued with the masses and by the masses, and by no others except the masses.

However, with the emergence of the revolutionary committees' movement, and as the need arose to form security organs to protect the security of the Jamahiriyah, my colleagues and I discovered a negative aspect, which had to be liquidated. Reexamination of oneself is what makes this reexamination possible. There used to be some among the revolutionary committees movement who believed they were supermen and more intelligent than the masses. This sort of person is sick. The masses are the teachers. The things you have said such as Mu'ammar the teacher, the thinker, are all stupid words which I do not accept. The teacher and the thinker are the people. I was taught by the people. Can I teach the people? No. The people teach me. These phrases are detested. I cannot condone them. The leader, the thinker, and the teacher are all words which I regard as insults. They are insults to me.

I have not come to obliterate the awakening of the people or falsify the will of the people. We have come in order to sacrifice ourselves. We are sacrificing ourselves every day in order to let the people take our place. If you believed that the revolutionary committees are an unintentional attempt to dismiss the will of the people, it would mean a gross malfunction has occurred. The error is not in the revolutionary committees movement or their revolutionary philosophy. The error lies with those who joined the revolutionary committees as hypocrites, and probably fools, just like the hypocrites and fools who joined the ranks of the free unionist officers' movement. If someone wants to join the revolutionary committees movement in order to gain privileges, this person is sick and an enemy of the people. He should be expelled from the revolutionary committee's movement. A revolutionary is one who revolts against the pattern of things. A revolutionary is one who rises up, just as on this day in 1969.

Imagine one of you had gone to a revolutionary committee and told them: Find a house for me or find a job for me, or move me from one place to another. What I said about the other type of person can be said about this sort of person. This sort of person is a lowly and insignificant man who does not deserve freedom and is never a master. All the citizens are masters except this vagabond, who begs favors from the popular committee.

You, as a master, should seek the revolutionary committee as a citizen. All the employees of the popular service who are under the disposal of the popular committee are there in order to serve you, the master. They are at your service, but you must not say: I cannot build anything — you come and build me a courtyard. Everyone should do things himself. Have you forgotten when one from this very town, Tripoli, used to go to Tunisia to work as a building worker so that he could earn his living. And today, you do not wish to build your house in Tripoli, yourself. If you do not see yourself, you are a slave. The foundations of freedom are: You should serve yourself and shoulder your own responsibility.

You have become unable to pick the fruits of your own farm. Instead you say: Come and pick the dates; come and see to my palm trees; come and gather my oranges; come and peel the oranges for me. By doing this you are opening doors to colonialism. To rely on others is something that is contrary to our cherished freedom.

Freedom means self-sufficiency. We said that no people are independent if they live on imports from beyond the borders or from overseas. If you buy flour from abroad you must produce something else in the place of the flour you buy. If we barter we must produce something else in its place, like rice, wheat, animal stock, or milk from Libya. Otherwise you cannot have rice. You want rice while you are producing nothing. I am not going to bluff you. If I am bluffing I can easily say to you: You will be getting rice and there are convoys of ships full of goods. They are here, they are full of goods and they have everything. I am not giving you glad tidings. It is not so. It is not glad tidings. This sort of thing is detested. The glad tidings are only when you do things you do yourselves. As a matter of fact, there is nothing except what you yourselves produce. There is plenty if you produce.

This is what declaring freedom means. As of today collective ownership should be implemented. Brothers, a hotel which is owned by a people's committee, but managed by staff and workers from abroad, is not in your favor. Such a hotel is owned by one certain Libyan, who is an exploiter and filthy, who sucks your blood and robs you of the fruits of your labor -- one single Libyan whose belly is too fat, and whose pockets are full of money, money which does not reproduce itself. Where did he get this money? He got it from you, you naive people. He gets it from you. He exploits you. Anyone who sleeps in the hotel pays double money to the hotel owner. The same applies to the one who drinks or eats in the hotel. A worker works for 10 hours — he is only paid for 5 hours as the owner robs him of the other 5.

This exploitation is finished. Who now owns this hotel? It is owned by the state. There is no such thing as a state. This is a Jamahiriyah, the state of the masses. These are the masses. This hotel, this factory — I am not talking about heavy industries, I am talking about light and medium industries, services, economic, and productive activities — all these as of today, as of

tonight, you should hurry to place them under collective ownership. What is collective ownership? This hotel, instead of being owned by one Libyan who exploits other Libyans to accumulate their money, so that he becomes rich and they remain poor, should be owned, tomorrow, by 50 Libyans, or 100 Libyans, or 300 Libyans, according to the size of the hotel. It should be beneficial for 30 Libyans, 50 libyans or 100 Libyans, but not 1 Libyan alone. As for what is called the state, it will no longer own these things. You should own them yourselves. You should hurry in groups, as of tomorrow, to own a clothing factory. I have in front of me a list of 20 clothing factories. They are ready tonight and awaiting those who can seize them. When I say seize, I do not mean to attack them with shouts of Al-Fatih, Al-Fatih, or to break their windows. This is not what I mean. It should be done in an organized legal way. Ten of us want to own a clothing factory which is now owned by general ownership. The general ownership does not work because it is a small and medium ownership, and will not succeed. If it were under private ownership it would be an exploiting one; it should be a collective ownership. Ten of you would come and say you would like a clothing factory in Darnah, or 50 people would say that we would like to own this factory.

There are people's committees which have laws, proposals, and arrangements that would entitle you to own the factories. If anyone benefits, you do. The same applies to the small and medium factories. They should be owned. The people should own them as of tonight in order to establish neosocialism, the Jamahiriyah socialism; to establish the Jamahiriyah, with its economic meaning whereby it destroys the unjust social relations; to establish the social system based on justice in the service of the masses. This should not be done by words but by deeds, by organized material action. As of tonight and tomorrow, in conjunction with the people's committees, the Libyan people should own the factories, the production and service institutions, both the light and the medium.

I wish you could own and manage petrochemical, chemical, iron and steel plants. But it is not possible in the foreseeable future for them to be managed by a collective ownership. They should remain under general ownership, owned by the state of the masses.

The light and medium industries and services should be owned by the people. If you open a cafe in which you yourself serve, all right — you and your family, all right. Two or three people participate in this cafe; there is no employer — partners, not wage earners. You can set it up. If you set up a restaurant, a hotel, a farm, a construction company, a services company, you are free. [chanting] You, the military police, why are you moving about? Stand in your place. Freeze. [applause]

The workers, who failed several times in becoming partners rather then wage earners...[changes thought] On such a day in 1978, this slogan -- partners, not wage earners -- was raised, and the workers marched on all the centers of production. Workers' productive and professional conferences were held, and workers' people's committees were set up to administer the factories. Management by the government and the exploitative private management ended, and workers assumed the management of these factories. But despite the fact that reports state that industry in Libya is progressing well and that factories in Libya, contrary to the situation in all the developing countries, are not subsidized... [changes thought] But I criticize industry, because the actions I expected from the partners have not yet materialized. But from that day in 1978 until now...[changes thought] This is the ninthanniversary of the liberation of the workers, who have moved from the category of wage earners to partners. This slogan should indeed be implemented as of this night. The workers who can take control of factories and become partners in production; this is fine. Those who cannot, other masses will take control of them through their money or effort or both, to become a partner in this factory, in this establishment, in these service or production facilities. If we leave this to the people's committees, you will probably say, this is a lie, they are making fun of us. No, I am forced to say this to you, and even this is not good. You have a declaration of freedom in your hand; implement it. There is no need for me to deliver speeches and tell you what to do. But in order to confirm this, and so that you know that this is serious talk, as of tomorrow, all Libyans can become owners of production and services factories and establishments which they did not believe they owned. Tomorrow, you, the one in front of me, who has nothing, become a shareholder in one of the factories. You there, you probably wanted to make a living from commissions or the selling of frivolous things at home or in the dark — tomorrow you can become a partner in a partnership, in a factory, in legitimate and honest work, in daylight.

Brothers, this is the way to confirm your humanity and self-respect. How can you respect yourself if you are a middleman and sell in the dark? How would you look in the eyes of your sons? What is this honest story you leave for your children: I was a middleman in the market of darkness, pursued by the people's police, and I was imprisoned. Instead of saying, I was imprisoned because I used to resist the United States, you would say, I was imprisoned because I used to sell nails and pots under road bridges! This does not become a free man and prepare factories and farms for him to live off. Set up companies and hotels to live off. There are 400 unemployed educated women. They should as of tomorrow begin their march. Tomorrow, the march of 400,000 educated and unemployed women should begin.

Starting tomorrow, we want 400,000 women to go and take part in productive work. Let them go and take control of any work that they can do: run partnerships, seize factories, hotels, services, production. This is the road to dignity, pride, and honest living; otherwise, there is profiteering.

Do you have money? Why take it abroad? Fine, if you have money, give it to the people's committees to buy for you all those goods, and keep everything respectable. If you go as a tourist, be a tourist. Tourism is respectable and honest, and no one can say anything to you. You leave with a raised head and you return with a raised head. If you go on a pilgrimage, go for God's sake and no one will say anything to you. The pilgrimage has been debased. It is no longer a pilgrimage; it has become profiteering. Going abroad is no longer what it used to be. We no longer know whether the one who goes abroad for medical treatment is, in fact, ill. Perhaps he goes abroad to bring handkerchiefs, nails [words indistinct].

By God, if you take that path I will despise myself and will not

stay with you. I will go to any another country to struggle in it; I will go to any revolutionary country. What is this? Who told you this is the right path? Why shame yourselves, you the master people, the first Jamahiriyah. Uganda has become a Jamahiriyah. Ghana has become a Jamahiriyah. Burkina Faso has become a Jamahiriyah. Suriname is a Jamahiriyah. Nicaragua is a Jamahiriyah. The world is changing from republics to Jamahiriyahs and you are the first Jamahiriyah. Like France when its revolution erupted, it was a republic and the republic spread, and the world changed from the monarchy to the republic. The first republic in fact was France after the French Revolution. You are the first Jamahiriyah in the world, the master people. (?What do you see in Turkey or Greece?) [words indistinct] You have money? Great. You are not poor; you are rich. Fine, produce here and sell the goods here and buy goods from abroad, if we do not have the goods you want. Anything you want from abroad comes to you, but you must produce here. Do not tell me about the oil. With the oil you should get other things — the atom, weapons, factories, desalinization of sea water. Never spend your oil on the purchase of cloths, sweets [words indistinct] and canned goods. This is of no benefit to you. The oil should not be touched. Leave it as an asset, and when you want an important thing, buy it with the oil. Buy with it huge machines, buy factories. Make the great artificial river with it. The other things we should produce. Head for the land. (?Let alone fishing in the sea.) All the Libyans, if they were lined on the coast, would not catch one fish. You bring people from the Philippines or China to catch the fish. No. This shall not happen. Die.

Brothers, you have jobs, work, and money which you give to other people. In the past you used to look for a job. A man from Tripoli would go to Benghazi looking for work. Now you do not want to work and you bring people from across the continents. If somebody told you there was a servant on Mars, you would say, go to Mars, sign a contract with her and bring her here to serve, clean the street, or plough the land. Oh people! There are English people in Wadi Sasu, south of Zulaytin, sheering whose sheep? The sheep of Libya.

The Chadians herd sheep and the English shear the sheep. The Libyans no longer shear sheep. It is not enough to say this. As of tomorrow you should attend to the sheep, the factories, and the services and take them over. You divide them into groups. How? The popular committees. The general popular committee is in existence, and the popular committees which you have created are in existence everywhere. The answer to the word -- how -- will be found there so that you can establish the state of the masses. The word masses is taken to mean that the masses will have to shoulder the responsibility for everything. (?What Al-Qadhdhafi is saying might be embarrassing.)

The United States is hell bent against Al-Qadhdhafi. This means there are no free men, no people exist [words indistinct]. To hell with them [words indistinct]. If the problem is centered around me then I do not mind going, to please Reagan. But the issue is with the people and the land. The United States should take into account the free people, not Mu'ammar. [chanting]

Brothers, however, while I incite you toward making way for the emergence of collective ownership today and the emergence of the system of partners, not paid workers, toward affirming the existence of the master people and the master citizen; and toward making way for the emergence of the state of the masses. I inform you of the emergence of other Jamahiriyahs after the emergence of your Jamahiriyah. This is not enough. If you have established a Jamahiriyah, a republic, or an empire, these moral and material gains are still exposed to danger in the absence of the unity of the Arab nation. It is not possible that in the middle of the Arab homeland we come along and create a Jamahiriyah — a small state — or tell lies to people and say: You will remain safe and secure to the day of judgment. This is wrong. You have seen Palestine. You have seen Lebanon. You have seen Libya.

Any Arab state, on its own, cannot manage to get anywhere. In fact, there is an international conspiracy to transform the Arabs into Indians, to scatter them in various regions of the earth, and to dismember them as the Gypsy and Kurdish nations were dismembered. There is no escape from this black fate except Arab unity. [chanting]

Brothers, this is not enough, however. I say to you that no matter how loudly you ask for peace, they will not respond. God said that if they ask peace, you also ask for peace. The word, if, is conditional: If they demand peace; fair enough; you also should opt for peace. The verse in the Koran means that these enemies and tyrants are not quite genuine in accepting peace. God made it a condition that if they accept peace, then you accept. This means that there is doubt even in God's mind whether the tyrants and enemies would accept peace.

No matter how loudly you ask for peace, the United States will not respond. After the defeat of the United States last year and its defeat at present in Chad, I stress to you before the world that it will attack you once again and will challenge you once more.

The United States today is annoyed because the war is with the United States — the imperialist power that wants to invade the Arab homeland and Libya and others besides Libya. The Arabs are the ones who are stupid because they think the United States is their friend. We pity them. They are fools. If not fools, they are extremely weak. If not, how could an Arab be a friend of the United States? The United States has no friends. It has a slave and an enemy. The United States does not wish the Arab nation to get anywhere, because this would be in conflict with its imperialist designs for the world.

Brothers, we withdrew from Andalusia. We withdrew from Andalusia, and we see them today in Ceuta and Melilla. They threw us out; not only that, but they also kept a foothold on the Arabian shore in Ceuta and Melilla. We left the United States alone. We withdrew from Andalusia and southern Europe, and they began to claim the gulf off Sidra. We are not that stupid. What do we have to do to the United States? The United States is in its own territory, and we are in ours. The United States has come to your homes. It wants to stay in your homes. Who cares about the United States? To hell with it. The United States has come to the Gulf of Sidra. A missile launcher was set up in the desert of Surt to defend Libyan waters. The United States attacked it. It said, you have no right to set up SAM-5 missiles.

Brothers, can you imagine this? It was as if we had turned a

SAM-5 missile on the Atlantic in order to fire it on the United States or U.S. towns. We had it stationed in the heart of our country, to defend our territory. But they said: No, you must not defend yourselves; you have no right to defend yourselves. The United States is the one that should be God. Just look at the encroachment. This sort of encroachment cannot be countered with logic. But it should be countered with force [words indistinct] We must rid ourselves of any fear of the filthy United States. The United States is a paper tiger. We challenge it and we will destroy it on our own shores. To hell with the United States a thousand times. [chanting]

We left Andalusia for them and left them southern Europe and the islands in the Mediterranean, and in return they have come and occupied Palestine. You should see for yourselves and follow the map. Have they not occupied Palestine? Have they not come to the Gulf of Sidra? Have they not taken Ceuta and Melilla? Has not the shah of Iran taken greater and lesser Tunb islands and the Shatt al-Arab? Retreating in front of them did not do any good. We told them: Look, here, we have left you everything, but keep away. They said, No. The Gulf of Sidra, Palestine, Ceuta and Melilla, lesser and greater Tunb, the Shatt al-Arab. How much further are they going to go? They are not satisfied. They would advance still further. They said: We want only Palestine. Yet today they have taken southern Lebanon and the Golan, and Sinai is occupied. The Israelis have left, and now it has been taken over by the United States. How much further will they go? They are still after our homes. If they strike us in our homes, we will enter their homes. It is impossible to talk about peace with evil. Today, the United States and its allies are massing their forces; about 70 vessels in the Gulf and 30,000 soldiers or thereabout. The United States says this is in self-defense. The Libyans in Aozou say: No, you are aggressors. It is not in self-defense; it is aggression. The U.S. presence in the Gulf is considered self-defense. The United Kingdom's presence in the Malvinas in southern Latin America — they described it as self-defense. There should be no dialogue. There should be only one action: That is, a move toward resistance and to kill any fear in our hearts and consider this tyrant Satan, who is called the United States, a ferocious enemy of freedom, peace, and the tranquility of the nations and an enemy of all mankind.

Everywhere, the United States is disliked. This means that all mankind is against the United States. The United States will definitely be defeated. We must prepare for resistance along the coast of Libya. We must say to them: We are waiting for you, and so will the fish be waiting for you, as the British Prime Minister Churchill used to say during World War II. We say to them what Churchill said to the Germans: We are waiting for you to make you food for the fish. We need to spread this slogan. We need to display it along the coast of the Mediterranean. We should say: We are waiting for you and so are the fish.

If we were to say: America, you should be ashamed of yourself; peace, we surrender, we lay flat on the ground, the United States would take no notice. It goes on advancing. But if it sees the placard with the slogan written on it: We are waiting for you and so are the fish, the United States will then become frightened. One million fighters should be ready to confront the United States along the Libyan coast. At that time, we will say: To hell with the United States. [chanting]

Then, brothers, the United States should be resisted. It should be resisted not only by Libyans but by all Arabs from the ocean to the Gulf. We must mobilize the masses of the Arab nation; all Arabs from the Gulf to the ocean should resist the United States. Brothers, we do not recognize any U.S. interests in the Arab homeland. We should destroy the interests of the United States in the Arab homeland. Let the United States and its interests go to hell.

For the sake of bringing together the scattered people and salvaging what can be salvaged, I always say that there is a way to Arab unity; and it is the way of the revolution. But the revolution remains something that no one can predict. It is like the day of judgment, which might come suddenly or may take a long time. The revolution might come today, or it might come after a long time — the revolution that brings about unity.

There are some objective circumstances. When they are ripe, the revolution will emerge. They might become available, or they might not. Certain climates are required. They might come and go before the revolution breaks out; the revolution might break out after its conditions become available, and it might be stillborn if the objective circumstances are not there for its continuation. From this point of view, the revolution remains something that is hidden. But it remains as one of the things that must inevitably arrive, like the end of the world. A lot of hope is pinned on it, because it will be the one that destroys everything.

There is a unity that can be imposed by force. This unity also has its own conditions. The conditions might become available for realizing Arab unity by force. There is also a possibility to bring the nation together under existing conditions. I would like to bring the glad tidings to you; namely, that circumstances favor ingunity have come into being between Libya and Algeria, Libya and Syria, and Libya and the north and south Yemens. [chanting] As for our brothers in Sudan, the popular base was established on 6 April, but the dynamic Sudanese forces should see to it that the Sudanese situation becomes favorable for unity.

We hope the 6 April Revolution will move to Egypt, and thus the heroic Sudanese people would have the honor of transferring the popular revolution across the great Nile Valley from the south to the north contrary to the wishes of the Pharoahs, the rulers of Egypt, who want sovereignty to move from the north to the south; King Mina would reemerge in every place and at every time with two crowns: one for Upper Egypt and one for Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt being Egypt and Lower Egypt being Sudan. [Al-Qadhdhafi laughs]

I say that the objective unionist conditions now prevailing between Libya, Algeria, Syria. and probably also Yemen should not be squandered. I bring you the good tidings that the Algerian people and the Algerian leaders have resolved and decided to establish a union between the Jamahiriyah and Algeria on the 1st day of next November, God willing.

Syria is ready for unity and no Arab can outbid the Syrians in respect of the unity. The Syrians are the true advocates of unity. Damascus has always been the pulsating heart of Arabism.

Consequently, I personally cannot outbid my brother President

Hafiz al-Asad nor his colleagues nor the Syrian people in regard to unity. Syria is ready for unity with you and with other Arabs, too, at any time. Consequently, any ripe conditions for unity should not be squandered.

For this reason, I wish to put forward a plan for an Arab union, which I wish to declare tonight to the Arabs. [chants] Unless they respond to unity willingly, they should expect uncalculated violent changes for the sake of realizing this unity. I have worked hard and I hereby put forward a plan for establishing an Arab union on the following bases. I wish to now declare it over the airwaves to the entire Arab nation so that all the unionist forces in the Arab homeland will bring pressure to bear on their parties, governments, and members of parliament to work for the realization of this unity. Anyone who lags behind will have to be trodden on.

This is because the Arab nation is in danger, and we cannot face up to this danger except through Arab unity. I ask for nothing from this Arab unity other than two things: First, that there should be a defensivecapability for defending the Arab homeland, Arab sovereignty, and Arab life from outside threat; second, that all Arab economic capabilities be pooled for building an Arab economic force for realizing a better life for the Arab people. These are the two things I seek. Other than this, I do not care whether there is here a republic, a monarchy, a princedom, or even a sultanate with a crown or an authority with 40 men presiding over it who oppose each other like the popular authority at Darnah. What I mean to say is that I do not care who is at its head. What I do care about is that the Arab nation should be brought together by one political framework in which it would pool its economic and defensive capabilities. I do not care who rules this country or that country. These are matters left to the sons of each particular country: Anything they do not like, they can change.

[Al-Qadhdhafi reads the following from a document] The union aims at the following: To work for realizing comprehensive Arab unity; to bolster the ties of fraternity among its various parts; to work for advancing the Arab nation, the defense of its rights, and the protection of its interests.

In accordance with this charter, an Arab union made up of the Arab countries signatory to it shall be established; that is, among the Arab countries that approve this charter and that accept its provisions. It will be called the Arab Union [Al-Ittihad al-'Arabi]. The Arab Union will have a legal personality and will enjoy all the necessary powers for performing its tasks in the member countries, as well as in the international arena. The union's bodies will represent it within the bounds of its jurisdiction.

The objectives of the union: To pursue a common Arab policy in all fields; to protect the Arab homeland and to defend its territories; to realize Arab socioeconomic development and to establish an Arab economic unity on sound bases; to revive Arab Islamic culture; to develop scientific research; to raise the Arab citizen's standard of living, to improve his working and production conditions, and to provide him with all necessary means to keep abreast with international socioeconomic and cultural progress.

In the Arab field: To bolster the ties of fraternity and amity among the parties composing the union and to establish a close cooperation among them, particularly in the following fields:

In the field of defense: To protect the independence of the parties signatory to it; that is, the parties establishing the union, and to repel any aggression against them or against any one of them.

In the economic field: To realize economic, social, industrial, agricultural, commercial, and human development through initiating joint institutions and the preparation of common specialized programs for realizing cohesion among its various parts.

In the field of education, culture, sciences, and scientific research: To develop education and unify curricula and methods of teaching and to protect the Arab nationalist identity; to initiate joint Arab cultural institutions to ensure the development and encouragement of scientific research.

Organs of the union: The Arab Union shall have the following organs: A Supreme Presidency of the Union to which shall be attached an Executive Council, to which shall be attached an executive committee and unionist councils, permanent secretariat, a pan-Arab congress, a unionist court, and a unionist central bank.

The union's Supreme Presidency shall consist of the kings and presidents of the member countries and shall enjoy the power to issue decisions pertaining to the union's supreme policy. The decisions shall be promulgated on a majority basis.

The presidency shall meet once every year [Al-Qadhdhafi corrects himself], every 6 months, and shall elect one of its number as chairman for the session to run its affairs, as well as run the union's affairs for that period. This means that there is no longer a chance for one to concede the presidency and another to assume the presidency. All these kings and presidents shall constitute the Presidential Council. Every 6 months, one of them becomes king of all the Arabs. There is a precedent for being the king of all the Arabs, like in the case of Governor Husayn, who was the governor of Mecca and king of the Arabs. Thus we will no longer have a king of Jordan or Saudi Arabia alone, but a king of all the Arabs, for a period of 6 months. There will no longer be a president of Tunisia or Kuwait or Mauritania, but president of all the Arabs. This is so that they will not quarrel over the presidency and over power. All of them shall alternate the presidency through the Presidential Council.

The Executive Council: The Executive Council shall consist of the secretaries of the General Popular Committees and the heads of councils of ministers or governments of the member countries. Its presidency shall be by rotation among them, as is the case with the Presidential Council. The Executive Council shall meet once every 6 months. Any Arab prime minister in any Arab country can become the prime minister of all the Arab prime ministers, once every 6 months. The Executive Council consists of all the heads of government.

The Executive Council's jurisdictions. These are written here:

The Executive Committee: The Executive Committee shall consist of the heads of the unionist councils. Its meetings shall be presided over by one of the Executive Council's members, by rotation. It will meet at least once every 3 months.

The following are the Executive Committee's jurisdictions: To prepare the draft laws; to prepare the draft budgets; to review the plans and works of the Executive Councils and follow up their implementation; to supervise implementation of the unionist budget and the development budget; to promulgate the necessary regulations and decisions for implementing the laws.

The Unionist Councils: The Arab Union shall have the following councils: Political Affairs Council; Defense Affairs Council; Economic and Food Affairs Council; Education and Cultural Affairs Council; Scientific Research Council; Legislative and Judicial Affairs Council; Internal Affairs Council; Health and Social Affairs Council; Labor Affairs Council; Energy and Water Affairs Council; Communications and Telecommunications Affairs Council.

For example, the Council for Political Affairs is constituted of secretaries and ministers of foreign affairs in member states. The same thing applies to the rest of the councils. That is, the Defense Council is made up of defense ministers and its task is to safeguard national security and to draw up plans to safeguard the Union and its members; to unify army recruiting, training, and armament among the Union states; to establish joint and comprehensive armament industries; and to establish one single Arab general staff.

The Council of Economic and Food Affairs is made up of the secretaries and ministers of planning, economy, etc. Its jurisdiction is to unify the basic economic structure of member states; to arrange the movement of capitals; to pursue economic activity; to unify the means of exploiting member states' natural resources; to lay down a joint pan-Arab policy on tariffs; to remove tariffs among the member states; and to distribute industries among members in order to achieve economic integration. Likewise, the Education Council is made up of education ministers, and the rest of the councils are made up of the appropriate ministries.

The Council of Energy and Water Affairs, for example, is made up of the secretaries of the General People's Committees and the ministers of petroleum, electricity, energy, and agriculture from member states. Its responsibility is to draw up a pan-Arab plan for prospecting and exploiting various energy resources; to organize the use of Arab energy resources and to link member states through pan-Arab channels in the fields of crude oil and natural gas, electricity, and nuclear energy; to draw up plans for prospecting and exploiting renewable and alternate sources of energy; to set up an Arab agency for nuclear energy; to study water resources available in Arab countries that are now threatened by the enemy, be it surface or subterranean water; to try and increase the ways of exploiting water by introducing pan-Arab irrigation canals; and to link up existing canals — for example, an irrigation channel could be set up to link the Nile River to the great man-made river in the Jamahiriyah, to establish other canals like the great man-made river that would link rivers in Jordan, Syria, Palestine, and Lebanon, and possibly between Iraq and Syria. And so on for the rest of the councils.

Then there is the Pan-Arab Congress. The pan-Arab congress is the Union's supreme legislative authority. It is comprised of delegates from legislative councils in the member states, with equal numbers from each state. This means Qatar would have the same number of delegates as Morocco. The congress is responsible for issuing unionist laws, as well as for studying the legislative policies of member states in order to unify them.

The budget of the unionist development: The union will have a unionist budget for development whose limits and member states' quotas are adopted by the presidency resolution. The Council for Economic and Food Affairs lays down the development budget and other projects to be submitted to the presidency. Every Arab member state of the Arab Union commits itself to give its share to the development or ordinary budget and also commits itself to deposit the budget account in the Arab Unionist Bank in accordance with the decision of the presidency session's chairman.

General laws: Every member of the union respects the leadership of the other states and commits itself not to interfere in these states' internal affairs — obviously this point is important to those who fear the union. This charter does not prohibit members from concluding other agreements or treatics as long as these are not incompatible with the union's regulations.

This charter does not affect the right of any of its members to join with any other member or members in the union. It would mean that Libya and Algeria can unite; Syria and Libya can unite; the YAR and the PDRY, for example, can unite. This is permissible within the framework of this union. Any aggression or threat of aggression of any kind against any of the member states would be considered an attack on all the member states. Each of them would undertake to confront the aggression or the threat of aggression as if it were confronting aggression against itself.

There is nothing in this charter that affects or undermines bilateral relations or multisided relations among the member countries. [Words indistinct] unity between Libya and Algeria will not cancel or contradict the two countries' participation in this federation. In accordance with this charter, the bilateral political representation that currently exists will be abolished. The Council of Political Affairs, comprising the foreign ministers, will draft principles for relations between member states and their representation abroad.

The Permanent Secretariat will undertake the task of coordination between members until such time as the establishment of the principles referred to in the previous paragraph is undertaken.

A special committee which is to be appointed by the chairman of the presidium will undertake the task of preparing the draft resolutions, agreements, and protocols necessary for implementing this charter. [Al-Qadhdhafi finishes reading from document]

Also, this charter has appendices and memorandums on how to

form a body for water and a body for grains; or providing food supplies and for the exploitation of water resources; or a body for energy and for the exploitation of Arab energy. It should be understood that (?because) the side proposing this project is revolutionary in character, conservative circles would receive it with apprehension. They would believe it contains revolution and destruction for those countries. But I would like to reassure them that this is the responsibility of the revolutionary force inside each region. No one outside any region can impose a revolution on another region. 'Abd al-Nasir was present in strength along the Libyan border but he could not impose revolution on Libya, which had bases hostile to him.

We have staged the revolution. And to 'Abd al-Nasir we were anonymous;'Abd al-Nasir came to know us only after the emergence of the revolution. We staged the revolution. 'Abd al-Nasir could not impose the revolution in a neighboring country like Libya. We prepared for the revolution for 10 years without 'Abd al-Nasir knowing about it. After we staged it, we paid him a courtesy visit to seek support for the revolution.

Therefore, no one can impose a revolution and they thus should not be afraid that Al-Qadhdhafi will impose a revolution on Tunisia or Sudan or Egypt or on any other Arab country. Revolution occurs from within a country; it emerges from inside a country. I do not present them with revolution, but I present them with a charter for a union that brings together these regimes in existence today.

Consequently, the thing that preoccupies me is that our defensive force should be united since the Arabs are in danger. Their economic strength should also be united because the Arabs' living conditions are on the decline. This is what preoccupies me. What form each region or regime would take does not worry me. Anything that does not prove useful will collapse.

This will lead to the unification of alliances between the Arabs and will lead to the ending of all problems that occur on the borders — border problems — between one Arab country and another: smuggling; mercenaries; opposing camps; suspicions that this or that one is training terrorists and the military; or that this one is preparing to swoop on him. If this federation were to emerge and Arab unity were to come into being, then all these problems would come to an end. Even ordinary smuggling problems and infiltration across the artificial borders would come to an end.

We have divided a single nation. We cannot separate a single nation by creating artificial borders. Libyans infiltrate into Tunisia and Tunisians infiltrate into Libya because each have kinfolk in Libya and in Tunisia. This union also will enable the Arabs to become a force that commands respect from others. I would say on this occasion that the Arabs should possess the atom bomb. For the first time, we declare that we must not ever be embarrassed by working day and night to possess the atom bomb. While we do not want to play with the atom bomb, if others want to play with the atom, they must not play against the Arab people or the future of the Arab people and the safety of the Arab homeland.

Brothers, I say this to them because the Israelis now possess the atomic weapon, with the help of the United States and France and all the Western states. Now that the Israelis possess the atomic bomb, the Arabs have no alternative but to work day and night to possess an atomic weapon in order to defend their existence.

I have not spoken about this before now. But brothers, in front of me are documents that confirm to the whole world that the Israelis today possess the atom bomb and that night and day they have been continuing to develop an atomic weapon. There is accordingly nothing left for the Arabs except to declare that they must possess the atomic weapon in order to defend themselves — and this is a legitimate action.

This is a legitimate action. Any Arab feeling ashamed about this is a coward who does not wish to exercise his right to self-defense according to Article 51 of the United Nations. We abide by Article 51 of the UN Charter which allows us to legitimately defend ourselves. As long as our number one enemy, who was established forcibly on our land in Palestine with the help of the United States and France, possesses the atomic bomb, we have no alternative but to work day and night to possess the atomic bomb. This is legitimate and we should not feel at all ashamed about it. We should be prepared to ratify the international treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons if the entire world destroys all its nuclear weapons and if Israel is stripped of its nuclear weapon. Otherwise, we have no alternative but to enter into this battle and throw all our capabilities into manufacturing nuclear weapons.

Brothers, when I visited China I asked Deng, the Chinese leader, about the hydrogen bomb that China manufactured. I said to him that on my way I had seen Chinese men loading stones on donkeys to remove them from a river which will be flooded during the winter and noticed that most of the transportation in the streets is horse-drawn. It appears China is a poor country, so how did you manage to manufacture the hydrogen bomb? He said: I agree with you China is a poor country; it is a Third World country, but I intend to develop and continue our nuclear program. But it is inevitable that China should manufacture the hydrogen bomb — and this is what he said — so it can tell those who had the bomb: If you want to play with nuclear bombs then you will not be able to play with them on Chinese territory. China has the ball you want to play with and is capable of entering the game. He said: We did this only to deter those who had the nuclear bomb; if they wanted to play with the atom they will not trick China because China has the nuclear bomb. He said: I did this for this purpose. He said this was legitimate self-defense. I tell them now what Deng told me: The Arabs should have a nuclear bomb, not to attack with, but to defend their existence, particularly following Israel's acquisition of the atomic bomb. The purpose is to tell them: If the game starts with atomic weapons, then the Arabs can play.

But, brothers, with regard to the task of gathering Arab capabilities, uniting the Arab nation, and realizing a dignified life for the Arab citizen by uniting economic capabilities and safeguarding the security of the Arab homeland through establishing a joint defense under this proposed union, I must admit there are problems preventing the unification of Arab ranks. Among these are Egypt's recognition of the Israeli enemy and the declaration by Al-Sadat — the entombed Al-Sadat, the Al-Sadat who is

cursed even in his grave, and the cursed ones who follow in his footsteps along the path of treason — that there is no Palestine but there is an Israel and that there is no people called the people of Palestine, but there is an Israeli people. Al-Sadat declared in Jerusalem that the land was the land of Israel and that the people are the people of Israel and that Egypt recognized the land of Israel and the people of Israel.

This means there is no Palestine and no Palestinian people. The rulers of Egypt — voluntarily or forcibly, fearing the United States and the Israelis, or by their own free will — are still proceeding along this path, this recognition. They proceed from this point: The land is the land of Israel and the people are the people of Israel.

In actual fact the great calamity of modern history is Egypt's departure from Arab ranks. We lost Egypt with all its capabilities and ability to function. Egypt is an important Arab member. Our loss of Egypt is a great pan-Arab loss. By its departure from Arab ranks and its entry into the stable of David we lost Egypt. It is inevitable that we should work to take Egypt out of the stable and not to go to Egypt while it is still in the stable. He who goes to Egypt while it is still in the stable is an ass himself, because Egypt is in the stable and he wants to enter the stable. Stables are for donkeys only. As for the honored Arabs, they will not go to Egypt while it is in the stable. Let the Arab donkeys go to the stable: They go cursed and despised. Any Arab ruler who goes to Egypt while it is still in the stable is a donkey. We declare this here and now. Let the donkeys go to the stable. Any person who flees to Egypt should know that Egypt now is a rotten cadaver. He who flees to Egypt is a dog so let the dogs go to their cadaver. He who goes to Egypt politically and enters the stable is an ass, so let the asses go to the stable.

I am sorry to use such expressions, but there are no words in the dictionary to describe the dogs who go to their cadaver and the asses who go to the stable except these words which are in the language. Do not feel sorry for any person who flees to Egypt. He is a dog going to a cadaver. Let the dogs go to their cadaver — this is our slogan. Do not get angry with the Arabs who go to Egypt. Egypt is in the stable, so therefore let the donkeys go to the stable. Donkeys have nowhere to go except the stable and dogs have nothing except a decaying cadaver. Let the dogs therefore go to the decaying cadaver in Egypt.

However, I still keep a very narrow bridge open with the Egyptian regime. If Egypt's rulers today are compelled under U.S. and Israeli threats to remain inside the stable, then they should understand us and inform us of their position so we can extend a hand of assistance to them. I do not want to say the last word on this issue until I am convinced that Egypt's rulers are compelled to stay in the stable by the United States and the Israelis and are prepared to leave the stable but are incapable of doing so. Otherwise, they are lackeys and traitors and have not a bit of Arabism in them and no dignity, preferring to remain in the stable and sell out Palestine to the Americans and to the Israelis. Then we have other things for them, irrespective of the consequences. But let us see. This is one of the calamities which beset us — Egypt's departure from Arab ranks and its entry into the stable.

The second problem is the Gulf war — it is one of the factors that disunited and scattered the Arabs — the Iraq-Iran war. We would have liked to fight Iran during the shah's regime — the shah who was the enemy of Islam and the bitter enemy of the Arabs; the shah who was a racist Persian, who hated the Arab race. We were hostile to him and we sided with the Iranian people and the revolutionaries of Iran against the shah, the lackey of the United States. This was when Iran was a U.S. area of influence. Iran was an ally of the Zionist enemy and South Africa. It used to supply them with oil and weapons. We would have liked to fight the shah when he occupied the greater and lesser Tunb [islands]. But, regrettably, at that time all the Arab rulers were bribed by the shah. They colluded with him against the Iranian people; all save the Libyan revolution. Only the Libyan revolution stood against the shah until the shah was toppled. Also, we do not betray the revolutionaries of Iran who used to listen to my speeches while they were in prison and responded to my appeal and staged the revolution. When the Iranian revolution was threatened and the revolution was in danger we fought side by side with the Iranian revolution. We admit this bravely.

We fought for the Iranian revolution when it was in danger. If Iraq wanted to fight the Iranian revolution at that time, then it was not in the interest of Iraq or the Arab nation that the Iranian revolution should be toppled. Although Iraq was engaged at that time in a war with the Iranian revolution, Iraq's future lay in the existence of the revolution in Iran. We always looked beyond the border dispute between Iran and Iraq. We saw that the revolution in Iran was very important for the Arab nation. But danger loomed when Iran was a U.S. base and an ally of the Israelis. We defended the Iranian revolution until the danger was removed. But now Iran — the Iranian revolution — is not in danger. Hence we do not help it strike against Iraq.

Now Iran. The Iranian revolution is not in danger. Consequently, we do not help it to strike at Iraq. But we are with it against the United States. We ally ourselves with it now to face up to the United States in the Gulf, this flagrant insolent threat to world peace, to Iran, to the Arab Gulf and to the Arab homeland. The agents are those who welcome the presence of the United States in the Gulf.

Indeed, we feel that the USSR was amiss in its international duties vis-a-vis world peace, since the USSR is responsible for it before the peoples. The USSR has left the United States and the imperialist NATO to occupy the Gulf and threaten the peoples of the Gulf and world peace. The USSR should shoulder its international responsibility before the peoples and its responsibility toward world peace. The USSR should not allow the United States to do whatever it pleases in the Gulf. The USSR must put a check to this whatever the outcome. Even if the USSR fears confrontation with the United States, it is unacceptable for it to sacrifice the security of peoples and world peace in order to avoid confrontation with the United States. Confrontation with the United States becomes a humanitarian duty when the United States threatens world peace and threatens secure peoples such as the Libyan people, the Chadian people, the Iranian people, the peoples of the Arab nation, the Nicaraguan people, the other peoples of America and the rest of the world's peoples. When these people become threatened by the United States, the first

superpower in the world, it becomes the duty of the USSR — indeed, it becomes imperative for it to sacrifice nonconfrontation in order to save world peace.

World peace is now facing a threat from the Gulf. Secure peoples wishing to live securely in their lands are now being threatened by the U.S. presence. The Arab brothers who drew the United States into the Gulf are digging their own graves. We tell them: You are digging your own graves because you have brought the United States, your bitter enemy, into your lands. We have to intervene in this problem. I personally will not retract from my principles, principles in which I believe and which I have declared.

I am now against the Iraq-Iran war. I consider it to be a filthy losing war. It has provided a pretext for the United States to enter the Gulf. It has provided the pretext for those who wish to seek U.S. protection to bring the United States into their homes on the pretext of being threatened by the Iranian revolution and the Iran-Iraq war. Indeed, the Iran-Iraq war has become a pretext used by all those who want to bring in the United States and a pretext for U.S. interference. We should work with all our might to end this war in order not to give any pretext to the United States to intervene in the Gulf. We must not provide any pretext for any trembling traitor to seek U.S. protection out of fear of the Gulf war. We cannot betray the Iranian revolution. Indeed, we will protect the Iranian revolution.

However, we do not accept seeing Iran occupy Iraqi land, despite the fact the brothers in Iran have been saying: We do not want to occupy Iraq but want to bring down the regime there. This is a complex matter: bringing down the regime in Iraq and occupying Iraqi land cannot be separated from each other. To bring down the regime you have to occupy the land. There is a contradiction between these two matters as stated by the Iranian revolution. It puts the Iranian revolution at an impasse: If it wants to advance to bring down the regime then it has to advance through Iraqi territory and this is tantamount to occupying Iraqi land. We will exert all our efforts to make our brothers in Iran understand that the war is senseless. It has become a threat to Iraq, Iran, the Arabs, and the Gulf. It must be stopped and all resources diverted to fighting Zionism and imperialism by the Arab and Iranian nations under the banners of Islam, under the banners of the revolution, under the banners of nationalism, or under any other banners in resisting Zionism, imperialism, and racism.

One of the issues that divided us was that of the international conference, which even divided the Palestinians. The international conference must be forgotten by the Arab masses, even if it was accepted by Arab countries. It was accepted by Arab countries but this international conference is dangerous. For example, it is a pretext for direct bilateral negotiations between Jordan and the Israelis. If Jordan and the Israelis reach agreement under the umberella of the international conference nobody will be able to cancel this agreement. This is the idea behind the international conference, according to the U.S. and Israel explanation. It is an international umbrella which blesses direct bilateral negotiations between any Arab and Israeli party. The Palestinians might come out of it empty handed, as the Egyptian saying goes. Jordan and the Israelis might agree; Lebanon and the Israelis might agree; Egypt and the Israelis have agreed; Syria cannot agree. They agree at the expense of the Palestinians. What will the Palestinians get? Nothing. Afterwards there can be no objection to any bilateral agreement between the Israelis and any Arab country because the international conference stipulates this. It blesses any bilateral agreement.

Stemming from this, the Jamahiriyah rejects this international conference. It considers it a swindle, a danger to the [Palestinian] cause. The Arab masses should fight against it. This international conference has created a rift between the Arabs and has divided the Palestinians vis-a-vis the Israelis and with regard to their cause. Embarking from this, I should air my opinion regarding the international conference and explain it to the Arab masses. As for the Libyan masses inside the people's congresses, I know that they know it.

Among the issues that have divided the Arabs is the issue of the Western Sahara. I am in a better position than others to talk about the Sahara issue because the Polisario was established by us in 1972. It was us who trained it and armed it to expel Spanish colonialism from Saquiat Hamra and Oued Eddahab. We did not arm it so it would establish a state, we did not tell it to join or not join Mauritania, Algeria, or Morocco, or to liberate this Arab land from Spanish colonialism. As well as being a danger facing the Arab nation, I see the war in the Sahara squandering Arab capabilities. I know there are 80,000 Moroccan soldiers involved in continuous fighting against the revolutionaries of Saquiat Hamra; brothers fighting one another. Is it not possible to spare 80,000 Moroccan soldiers from this fighting and to transfer them to the real front to confront Zionism? Is it not possible to transfer the Polisario revolutionaries to liberate the occupied Arab homeland? Consequently, there should be an Arab and Maghreb action — Maghreb in the sense of the Maghreb states, of which we are part — to find a solution to this problem. I do not want to go into details.

On the Palestinian rift, a Palestinian told me that the rift cannot be blamed on the international conference alone. The fundamental cause is either capitulation or struggle. It is simple. We go to Yasir 'Arafat and ask him: Do you want to give up or keep up the struggle? If he says I want to capitulate, we will leave him; if he says to fight on, we will take him with us. I do not believe there is a Palestinian who would say I will give up the armed struggle and give up the gun. To realize something tangible regarding these issues I call for a conference of Arab parties that are in power to be held in the Jamahiriyah. It would include these pan-Arab issues in its program. I also call on Arab opposition — the recognized and legitimate opposition, the so-called legitimate and constitutional opposition — to hold a conference of Arab opposition so it could be a pressure force on the political regimes in power to include, in its opposition programs, these pan-Arab causes. I am relying on the Lebanese national movement and the Palestinian resistance to play a decisive role because they are among the effective and free forces having no ruler or controller to oppress them.

With regard to Chad, I am not happy, like all Libyans, that Chadians should die in the hundreds every day as a result of Libyan air raids. Every day hundreds of Chadians are killed and

injured. I consider it against my scruples and against my ethics. I have not come to fight the Chadian people; there is no problem between Chadians and Libyans. It revolves around our common history, common land. Even if it is said that Aozou is Chadian, for the sake of argument, this means that Ndjamena is Libyan; we cannot put a dividing border from the demographic aspect between Libya and Chad. Suffice it to say we taught Habre in our schools for free and all the African presidents did not know this; they were surprised. They were surprised when I told them Hissein Habre graduated from (?Al-Afar) for free. We taught him and his brothers for free and we armed him when he was in Frolinat. We used to be his allies because he was a member of Frolinat, because we were allies of Frolinat, the national movement of the Chadian people.

How did matters reach this extent? The United States. The United States is not interested in Habre or Goukouni or Chad or the Chadian people. The United States wants Chadians to die for the sake of its orders. The United States wants to fight us from Chad. It fought us from the north and failed and now fights us from the south. After it has failed and has been defeated in Aozou, we will await U.S. threats in the coming days. Consequently, prepare for the confrontation. Everyone who is absent from his unit should return. I salute all soldiers whose circumstances caused them to leave their units and who returned immediately. Subsequently I issued an order [applause] — they deserve your proper applause, they have conscience and patriotism — I issued an order to pardon them and not to try them for the period of their absence because they had compelling circumstances, but when the matter became serious they immediately joined their units. I salute them, instead of punishing them, and I urge everyone who is absent from his unit to return to it and I pardon him because the Libyan Army is a huge army, consisting of 140,000 soldiers. With this size, when thousands go absent, it is like a few in a regiment. Subsequently, all those absent should return at these decisive moments to confront the United States. He who stays with his wife, mother, sister, and neighbors, deserting his unit, has no conscience, no patriotism, and no virility.

I say, dear brothers, in relation to Chad, we should have been a support for Chad, a help for Chad, and I would have liked to have seen the Libyan aircraft carrying foodstuffs and medicine, not tons of destructive bombs for the Chadians. But, dear brothers, our forces were in Tibesti. I withdrew them back inside international borders. Last March I halted the continuous strafing of Chadian regions. We believed this was enough to make Chad attend to its wounds and reconsider its aggressive policy towards its Libyan brothers and not become a toy in the hands of imperialism. But we were surprised with the aggression against us inside our territories, inside our international borders. When they entered Aozou we did not get angry; rather we laughed and behaved calmly, with the calm of someone with self-confidence. We did not drop bombs on them; rather we dropped leaflets urging them to surrender and return safely to their families. We told them the one who made them enter Aozou wanted their death and destruction and wanted to turn their children into orphans and banish their families.

Our aircraft dropped leaflets over Aozou, and we told them in the name of sacred month [in which fighting is forbidden] and in the name of Friday, and in the name of Islam, which Habre did not respect, spare us the fighting between Muslims in the sacred months. We asked them to return from whence they came or surrender, because we have no desire to kill you en masse, because we are capable of crushing you. He told them that anyone entering the Aozou mosque is safe. We tried tiwce — which they called a Libyan attack, a failed Libyan attack — twice we tried to test their pulse. We sent groups to them in order to reach an understanding. Were they prepared to fight or had they responded to these leaflets? They took the group we sent; and they said we took prisoners. In addition to that group, they surprised a village which felt secure. They surprised the villagers, who were Toubou, and took them prisoner. Habre hates the Toubou, so they massacred them and took the rest away.

So far, their fate is unknown in Tibesti. They were relatives of (Goukin) and the (Goukin) tribe. When we realized that they did not want to surrender, and out of our respect for the prohibited months [months in which fighting is prohibited in Islam], out of our respect for Islam and our desire not to shed the blood of the brothers and neighbors, we submitted the matter to the OAU and notified the UN Security Council. We gave them an opportunity to go. We kept calm while they stayed in Aozou and acted as though we were not in Aozou. We waited to see what the OAU chairman was going to do, what Algeria was going to do, and what the other countries were going to do. When we relized that the matter involved greediness and that Habre was forced by the United States to attack Libya and stay there, we issued our orders to march on Aozou. In less than 2 hours, these bands were destroyed and the whole of Aozou retrieved. We brought the journalists to see this. We expressed our regret at the destruction caused to Aozou and to the remnants of the Chadians who died of thirst and those who were lost and are still roaming astray on their way to Chad. There were more who died as from their wounds or thirst than died from our bombs. We are sorry for this fate which Ndjamena handed them. Who governs Ndjamena now? It is the United States and France.

We were able, even using volunteers from any tribe, to march on Aozou and dismantle it wall by wall — and not even by the armed forces. We are capable of disarming the whole of Chad and marching on it and handing it to anyone we like, if we want. But we want to march on Palestine and on imperialism. We do not want to march on Chad. Chad is a neighboring country. It is the most impoverished African country. We do not feel proud in scoring a victory over Chad.

What is the value of Chad? If Chad were alone, it would be a picnic. This is the first time we have swept across the whole of Chad and arrived at Ndjamena...[changes thought] This is not the first time. We have swept on to Faya and Tibesti four times. If Chad were alone, it would pose no problem. If the United States and France beiieve that they can frighten us, when matters become serious, by God, we will occupy the whole of Chad — we are not afraid of the United States or France. We accept confrontation with them in this desert and these mountains. A rasberry to them. [chants]

But, brothers, I would have liked to see the Chadian people and the Libyan people ally themselves against poverty, against backwardness, against imperialism, and against racism in South Africa — which we must fight — and support for Namibia. The

Libyans and the Chadians must fight side by side in Palestine, in Namibia, and in South Africa.

Chad's interests lie in its alliance with Libya. The fate of Chad will always be dependent on Libya's attitude toward it and not on the attitude of the United States or France. The United States would sacrifice everyone and go. It recognizes no friend. The same applies to France. France has no desire to get embroiled — and it is embroiled against its own will in Chad.

If the Hebrew [play on the name of Habre in Arabic] has involved himself with the United States and France because of Libya, then Libya assures him of his safety. He knows that when Libya wants to do something, it does it — when it wanted to expel him from Faya it did so. When we wanted to expel him from Ndjamena, we did so and handed it to Goukouni. When we wanted to return him to Chad, we withdrew and told him come back, there is nobody in Chad. So he entered it. We handed him Abeche and the other regions. He knows that he only managed to get to power because our forces left these positions to him. Thus his departure from power, his return to power, his education and his life — all are owed to Libya. His family is in Ajdabia and Kufrah.

In fact, the war between Libya and Chad is a filthy war. Libya must be a prop to Chad and to the peoples. Libya could be a prop to the poor peoples such as the Chadian people. Libya must not fight in Africa but in South Africa. It must fight in Palestine, in the Mediterranean, and on the side of the peoples of Latin America. Libya is a base for the world popular revolution. Libya is an international platform for all the forces fighting imperialism and reaction and Zionism and racism and fascism. All the fighting forces in the world have their headquarters in Libya and their command is Libya.

If Chad fights imperialism, if the Hebrew fights against imperialism, then he should become a member of the international platform. The Hebrew should be, and he ought to have been, the best student of the third universal theory. He should have been one of the supporters of the Green 1st September — particularly as he had stated that he felt optimistic about the Green 1st September. He should have been a student of the third universal theory, if he was truly a patriot. But if there are trickeries, whether or not because of the United States, then we will allow no playing with fire. We can stage a march with no parallel and establish peace once and for all in Chad and strip every Chadian of his gun. By God, we would strip them of knives, if we so wished. [chants] No Chadian from the north to the south, or from the east to the west, would be able to carry a knife, if we so wished. [chants]

We will do all this if we feel that there is some trifling and flouting, or if we feel that there is an imperialist power bringing pressure to bear on Chad in order to fight Libya. [chants]

When Chad becomes a base for aggression against Libya through the influence of imperialism, and when the United States and the imperialist forces are present in it, at that time Libya will not enter the battle alone. It will call upon all the forces in the international platform and the forces of the pan-Arab Revolutionary Command to fight alongside it in Tibesti, in the Sahara, and in the forests area, because it will become a confrontation between the anti-imperialist forces in the world and imperialism in Chad.

However, there is a chance. If they opt for peace, then you opt for peace again. There is a chance for 'Ibri. First, as to his problem with Goukouni, Acheikh ibn Oumar [Neo-GUNT president] and Mahamat Abba Said [secretary general of the Supreme Revolutionary Council Permanent Secretariat] and all the Frolinat groups, we cannot solve it. The civil war will continue between him and them and Chad's tribes, religions, languages, and various groups. Chad does not constitute one single state, but a group of races — Arab, Toubou, (Gar'ani) Negro, Muslims, Christians, pagans, mutinous Hadjarai tribes in the center. French planes are bombing them now. Driss Miskin [not further identified] was killed; his tribes want to avenge his death. The Zaghawa, along Chads border with Sudan, have mutinied, and the south has mutinied. There is fighting in the south. Toubou tribes mutinied, and the Arabs mutinied. They constitute one-third of Chad. Chad is not a single state. But we would like to help it dress its wounds and realize its national unity.

We cannot solve the ethnic or religious problem or the civil war in Chad. But we can, along with other African states, apply pressure in order to realize a national reconciliation between Goukouni, Acheikh Ibn Oumar, Mahamat Abbo Said, and the rest of these leaders and 'Ibri. We wish that tomorrow Goukouni and his brothers could enter Njdamena and reconcile with 'Ibri and form a joint government. Then this problem would come to an end. We do not want this country to be in turmoil along our border.

Aggression against Aozou in Libyan territory is a game that will lead to regret. The United States cannot go to the rescue of the soldiers who were killed or those who are roaming without anywhere to go. The United States cannot. We tried it. We want to explain to them that the United States cannot come to the rescue. Libya is the one that can benefit or harm you.

Generally, I am not happy to strike the Chadians. They are poor people; they are brothers and neighbors. We have no desire whatsoever to fight in Chad. We want to engage in a war to liberate Palestine, liberate Jerusalem, in South Africa, in Namibia, and in the Mediterranean against U.S. imperialism.

But today, we are exercising only self-defense. If we struck Ndjamena, Taya, or wherever in Chad, before the world it is clear that we are repelling an aggression against our international borders. Any action we undertake inside Chad is within the right of self-defense according to Article 51 of the UN Charter, because we are aborting a hostile action against our border. There are some designs which are declared along our borders, and it is an attempt to occupy our territory. The Libyan is now in a legitimate state of self-defense when he attacks any place in Chad. But we do not have any desire, in actual fact, from the standpoint of conscience, to strike Chad.

They are sacrificing Chadians mercilessly; they are being thrown into the fire, into a hell. Those we have captured in Aozou admitted that they had no desire to fight Libya, but they were threatened with death; he who does not fight a Libyan is killed. They said: We have been forced to fight Libya. We are with

Libya, which is resisting imperialism. Libya which stands alongside Africa and wants the liberation of Africa and the unification of Africa. Libya is feeding 12 million African children.

The United States has not done this. The United States sends weapons to Chad so that Chadians die; so that we will fight each other. Who creates border problems? France and Italy. Imagine, the French and Italian colonialists left us with a border problem and left us fighting each other while they laugh at us — they want to intervene to solve the problem. They caused the problem. Look who created the problem between African states, or at least between Libya and Chad — Italy and France — not Chadians or Libyans. There are no borders between Chadians and Libyans in either Aozou, or Faya or Ndjamena or Kufrah or Jdabiyah. They are two peoples intermingled and they will remain so despite the agents, despite the United States and despite France. Those who created the borders are France and Italy — now they pretend that they are worried and wonder how a war could erupt between the two neighboring countries — they were the ones who waged the war. In reality, there is no hostility between Chadians and Libyans; Chadian people are my brothers. In their capacity as Muslims I am their Immam, because Islam came to them from us, from our people to Chad. We taught them Islam; therefore, we are their Immams. I am the Immam of the Chadian Muslims of Tougou and (Gouran) and others and hence I do not fight them — they pray behind me — they do not fight me nor do I fight them. The one who will go to heaven is the one who fights the United States, this satan. We should prepare ourselves to fight the United States when it comes to us — we should be awaiting the United States, and so would the fish in the Mediterranean. You should prepare yourselves, really, and implement all the rules which call for the comprehensive mobilization of our fighting forces during the coming days, because from now on, compulsory service in the military; general military training; militarization; production; Jamahirir; collective ownership; partners, not wage-earners — all these theories should be implemented, all these visions which bring out the best of the capabilities and potentials, which mobilize the economic and moral force, require a moral spirit which will enable us to build up the material force to confront the United States. The United States will threaten you during the coming days because it has been defeated in Chad.

Hence, the war is not between us and the Chadians, and I have no desire whatsoever to fight the Chadians, who are poor and weak. If they do not approach our borders and if the imperialist forces withdraw from Chad, Libya will promise that its forces will not enter Chad; Libya will contribute to the reconciliation between the Chadians — there will be no problem. However, if anybody wants to commit suicide he is welcome to do so: If he wants to dig his own grave with his own hands we will not stop him from doing so — we will advise him and tell him not to dig his grave. But if he insists, we will bury him in it.

I would like to state that France has no reason to show animosity toward Libya. On the contrary, there are great interests which relate to Libya and France — more interests than with Chad — economic interests. France has no desire to create hostility against the Arab nation, particularly with Libya which is an effective force in the Arab nation, and which decides the fate of the Arab future, around whom Arab and Africa's revolutionaries rally. Consequently, France does not want any hostility with Libya — I wanted to stress this to you. Its presence in Chad is a symbolic one, because Habre was the one who requested that France come and protect him in Ndjamena, because he cannot rule in Ndjamena for even a single month without the presence of French troops. It is a known fact. Why are they present in Ndjamena? Because he can only rule Ndajamena with the assistance of French forces. Alright, let's reconcile him with Goukouni, Acheikh ibn Oumar, and these people so that they can govern among themselves without any French or Libyan forces.

We have no desire to dispatch any Libyan forces to Chad, even at Chad's request. What do our forces do in this distant desert and these distant places? Our sons are away from their families, relatives, and country. We have enough desert, enough mountains, and enough sunshine. We do not need any of Chad's desert, or mountains or sun; we have no need for it. We have no colonialist ambitions in Chad at all. We would like to put an end to this game. He should understand that the United States cannot rescue him [Habre] from revenge; but if they want peace, so be it. We have with us revolutionaries from Africa: The war is not between Arabs and Africans; it is between imperialist forces and African forces. Here is Museveni, Uganda's president; here is Rawlings, Ghana's president; here is Dr Taj al-Din, member of Sudan's State Council. Let them convey my words to the OAU, Chad, Algeria or any country. Let them say that Libya is forced to fight in Chad, it is compelled to kill Chadians en masse — hundreds of Chadians are killed daily because of air raids. Libya is compelled to kill the Chadians en masse — hundreds are falling as a result of the air strikes every day. It is compelled. It is not Libya's conviction to do this. Libya wants to help the Chadian people and fight alongside them and be their ally. Chad could have entered the Arab-African Union [between Libya and Morocco].

We are pained to see hundreds of thousands of black workers from our continent — from southern Africa — being dismissed from their jobs and being trampled under foot and getting killed under the feet of the racist whites. We are pained to see our people in southern Africa and Namibia being subjected to racist aggression. It is neither beneficial nor justified for the Libyans to fight the Chadians. This is stupidity. It is no different from the stupidity of Iranians fighting Iraqis now. I say this even if I disagree with all the people. You know that there are many people who support Iran against Iraq — many people among the Arabs who support Iran against Iraq — many Arabs and non-Arabs are adopting a revolutionary stance. But I consider the fighting stupid. I consider it stupid. The war between the Libyans and the Chadians is stupid too. But if the fighting between the Libyans and the Chadians entails a ploy designed against your border and entails U.S. instigation of Chad against Libya, then you should prepare to advance on Chad, even with 100,000 Libyans, to strip Chad of every weapon, even knives. You should bear this in mind. [applause]

We should also get ready to confront the United States. If the United States would leave us alone from the north and south, then we would only want to achieve Arab unity and live in peace, farming our plantations and building our factories. War is hated. God Almighty said: You must fight even though you hate

fighting. But perhaps you can hate something that is for your own good. A war imposed on us may be for our own good because this war will enable us to exploit our capabilities and defeat our enemies and achieve heroism and unite the nation. This war may lead to the realization of some transformations that the enemy does not want. But when the enemy carries out an aggression on us, historic events take place beyond our control which makes us reach the apex and render us triumphant. Then the enemy will regret having given us an opportunity for victory and immortality and a chance to exploit our capabilities.

The United States may regret this as it did in Lebanon. In Lebanon the United States' actions led to the creation of capabilities for martyrdom — unlimited capabilities for martyrdom in Lebanon. Girls were coming forward ready for martyrdom, such as Sana' [not further identified] for the sake of killing scores of Zionists. This would not have happened had it not been for the U.S. aggression. A 12-year-old child, a 12-year-old Arab child, detonated himself and the car he was in in order to kill 300 U.S. soldiers. The United States was frightened by a 12-year-old child. The United States was frightened and did not return to Lebanon; it will never return to Lebanon. Another 14-year-old child detonated himself and the car he was in, to kill 300 French soldiers; France left Lebanon. Italy and all the Western states left Lebanon. The United States was frightened by a 12-year-old child because he preferred to be a martyr in return for killing 300 U.S. Marines. With such examples we will triumph over the United States and make it a paper tiger — a cowardly force. But the United States may fight us and regret fighting us because it transformed the 12-year-old child into a martyr who kills hundreds. The United States may carry out an aggression against Libya, but it will regret it. We notify the Mediterranean peoples that if there is any aggression against Libya — although the last time we accepted the mediation of some people — this time we will totally destroy the Mediterranean. God willing, we will plant mines in the Mediterranean so that no ship will pass safely through the Mediterranean. On top of my head and the heads of my enemies, O God! This will be our slogan then. Our African revolutionary brothers, who are dear to us and who regard the great 1 September revolution as their own: Prior to his assumption of power, Museveni used to be with us here. We used to lead the revolution together in Uganda daily and his revolutionaries were trained here in Libya. Before you heard of him, and before he assumed power, Rawlings used to be here with me at the house of Dr 'Ali al-Turayki [Libyan permanent representative to the UN] and in the People's Palace, and we used to prepare for the revolution in Ghana. These revolutionaries triumphed, praise be to God. If Habre is within the nationalist rank, let him join these revolutionaries. I charge these African revolutionaries with the duty of conveying this advice before it is too late and before one regrets what one has done. With them they have Taj al-Din [Chairman of the Sudanese State Council. [sentence as heard]

Even so, our finger should be on the trigger, from Aozou to Mesa'id, to the Gulf of Sidra. You should never feel arrogant. The enemy will only respect you if he fears you. Peace cannot be realized unless there is force. You should all become commandos, like the brave commandos who dived like hawks on the mountains of Aozou. [applause] You should all become eagles of the sky. You should all become advancing forces, like the forces who advanced on the (Wadi Thanwah). All establishments which are under arms should sing, dance, train and fight; all factories should work all shifts; all Libyans, males and females, should increase production and raise their heads up high. They should switch on the lights and cheer. You should dance, sing, and fight.

Glory for the great Arab nation. [cheers] Glory for the martyrs. Immortality for the martyrs. Victory for the revolution. Death to the United States. Death to the...[Al-Qadhdhafi's voice drowned outby cheers] cowardly lackeys. Life is bestowed by God on the brave. Those who die while on the run are lesser men than those who die standing their ground. Do not flee. Forward, forward. Let fear defeat the United States. Let fear kill...[Al-Qadhdhafi's voice drowned out by cheering] the United States. Do not belittle the United States. Let us be allies with the international revolution. Let us be allies with...[Al-Qadhdhafi's voice drowned outby cheering]. Let us be allies with the socialist camp and the progressive forces. Let us be allies of the peoples looking forward to freedom.

Let us be allies of Uganda. Let us be allies of Ghana. Let us be allies of Burkina Faso...[Al-Qadhdhafi's voice drowned out by cheers] within this delegation. Our brother, friend and colleague, our brother Sankara, whom we also charge with the task which we entrusted to the African revolutionaries.

We are the international center and the command of the international revolution. We are the base of the international popular revolution. All nations look to Libya. All revolutionaries derive their morale from Libya. Libya should shoulder its historic responsibility vis-a-vis the Arab nation and Africa and the international revolution.

Forward, the struggle continues.

JANA Editor Denies Shelling of Chadian Territory

LD021955 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Aug (JANA) — Some Western information organs today carried a statement made by Habre's ambassador in Paris in which he alleged that Jamahiriyah yesterday shelled a position inside Chadian territory.

JANA's military affairs editor has commented on these allegations, asserting: On Monday, the General Command of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces issued an order to halt raids inside Chadian territory on the anniversary of the great Al-Fatih revolution. Such an order was made voluntarily; it was not forced upon us by anyone because no one can do that.

The editor continued: We are still abiding by our decision. However, we would like to point out what the 'Abre [Arabic word meaning the Jew — reference to Habre] radio has been broadcasting; namely, that the Government of Ndjamena is massing its forces to attack the Libyan Arab forces. This is a matter which will prompt us to implement what we have already said: If it became obvious that Chad was going to benefit militarily from the Great Jamahiriyah's decision to halt air raids on Chadian territory, the Great Jamahiriyah would reserve its legitimate right to self-defense and would resume hitting the enemy's forces, wherever they may be.

DUP, Al-Ummah Parties Agree To Restore Coalition

JN031104 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1032 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Sep (SUNA) — At last the Democratic Unionist Party [DUP] and the Al-Ummah Party have agreed to restore their coalition following differences in which the DUP held the Al-Ummah Party, led by Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, responsible for violating the agreement between them and taking a DUP seat in the State Council due to the Al-Ummah Party's majority in the Constituent Assembly, the parliament.

Preparations are under way for a meeting which may be held tomorrow between the two leaders Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani and Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to crystallize and define the final agreement in light of proposals prepared by a special four-member committee. This committee has defined the new basis of the coalition to prevent the occurrence of differences similar to those which resulted in the break up of the coalition.

Recently, the two parties held negotiations to reach a formula for the establishment of a national government. However, they found it almost impossible to achieve any step in this direction.

Al-Mahdi on Government Coalition, Foreign Policy

PM031037 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 29 Aug 87 p 9-11

[Part I of interview with Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi by 'Uthman Mirghani in Khartoum; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Introductory passage omitted] *Al-Tadamun*: How and why did the current crisis in the coalition between you [Al-Ummah Party] and the Democratic Unionist Party [DUP] occur?

Al-Mahdi: There is no crisis. There is a problem which could have been solved. The cause of the problem is the nomination of an unacceptable candidate for a State Council position which became vacant after Mr Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah Yasin resigned. [passage omitted]

Al-Tadamun: What options do you have to solve the problem?

Al-Mahdi: There are two options: first, to mend the rift in the coalition and benefit from this experience, thus preventing such problems from reoccurring; second, to expand the ruling base by including other parties in government. [passage omitted]

Al-Tadamun: Assuming the current crisis led to an alliance among the other parties in a way that would exclude the Al-Ummah Party from government, would you consider the option of occupying the opposition seats?

Al-Mahdi: This is an unobjective assumption. We represent 40 percent of the Constituent Assembly. Therefore, no government can exist without the Al-Ummah Party. Establishing a government that does not include the Al-Ummah Party means that such a government would then include the DUP, the [National] Islamic Front [NIF], and southern parties. To form such a government, differences between the DUP and the NIF must be both resolved and eliminated. Besides, problems between the NIF and the southern parties must be solved as well. [passage omitted]

Al-Tadamun: You are known for being open-minded. On this basis, we would like to put a direct question to you: Is it possible for a government not led by Mr al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to be formed under the current coalition (among Al-Ummah Party, DUP, and southern parties)?

Al-Mahdi: Very possible. What is impossible about this? The Al-Ummah Party has a leadership. Once this leadership finds that it is in the national interest to play a role other than that in government, it will do so. Those who raise such a proposal need to be objective about the question. They say they do not want Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's leadership, not because he is a weak person, incompetent, or unaware of government requirements; but indeed because he is strong and competent. Let me ask: If these people are patriotic in their thinking and take into account the interest of their country, which is in need of national salvation, how can they demand that the government be headed by a weak, incompetent, and unconscientious leadership. [passage omitted]

Al-Tadamun: You said that you wanted your performance to be assessed. What would the prime minister say if we said that some say that his foreign policy has adversely affected Sudan?

Al-Mahdi: I would say no. Sudan's foreign policy in the recent stage was not an individual one; indeed it was agreed upon. However, there are very limited options in foreign policies: alignment with the East, alignment with the West, or nonalignment. We in Sudan have chosen nonalignment.

The following options exist on the issues concerning the region surrounding Sudan: The bloc option, that is, to establish specific and special relations with a certain quarter; or the option of multiplicity and good-neighborliness. We have chosen multiplicity and good-neighborliness instead of confining ourselves to one relationship. Undoubtedly, there are states in our region with which we can establish stronger relations in economic and food security aspects as well as security cooperation. We specified three of these states, namely Egypt, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and Libya. We said that brotherhood agreements must be concluded among these states and Sudan and that such agreements should constitute the general framework of Sudan's relations with them, especially with regard to the issue of food security.

In short, Sudan's foreign policy was not and is not an individual policy. It is a complete success, especially if we take into consideration that Ja'far al-Numayri pursued bloc policies regionally, and subservient policies internationally. Such policies resulted in the launching of a counterbloc — that is, the Aden pact, which adopted the issue of the rebellion in southern Sudan — thus causing us a great deal of trouble. We came to apply a nonaxial as well as nonaligned policy which played a great role in eliminating this aspect. Undoubtedly, this is a successful policy.

The policy of alignment in the past placed Sudan in unjustified hostility with the Soviet Union. We have managed to make long strides toward normalizing relations with the Soviet Union. This

is in Sudan's interest strategically, economically, and in other aspects. [passage omitted]

Al-Tadamun: You have been quoted as saying in a press conference in Doha that your mediation to end the Gulf war failed. What were the reasons for this failure?

Al-Mahdi: I did not say it failed. I said it suffered a setback. I also said that this does not mean that we should abandon it. Indeed, we should continue to work toward finding a solution and mobilizing public opinion for this purpose. I said that however rejectionist the Iranian position was we would continue to work. We made similar efforts regarding the American hostages, but they suffered a setback as well. This issue was resolved in the end. We believe the war issue will be resolved as well. A setback does not mean desperation and abandonment of efforts to end the war. If circumstances are inconvenient, we must seek to create convenient circumstances. If the issue takes an international, Arab, Islamic, and popular dimension, such a dimension would change facts and circumstances and make it possible to end the war.

Al-Tadamun: What about relations with Egypt, which seem to be suffering coolness during your era?

Al-Mahdi: There are some facts that should be clarified in this regard. Sudan, with its geopolitical position, must establish its external relations on the basis of nonalignment and regional relations on the basis of good-neighborliness. [passage omitted]

Security to a large extent must be maintained on a political and diplomatic basis. This means good-neighborliness with all neighbors. Consequently, this means nonalignment and multiplicity in relations. Some people tried to stir up a great deal of talk about the issue of the joint defense agreement between Sudan and Egypt. They are doing so without understanding all the facts about the issue. First, the joint defense agreement was concluded between Al-Numayri and Al-Sadat when the former wanted to safeguard his regime internally. The agreement was written on the basis that it emanated from the integration charter between the two countries, which Al-Numayri concluded with Al-Sadat as well. So the agreement is based on certain political concepts. Second, the agreement set up certain organs such as the joint defense council, which included foreign and war ministers of both countries, and the joint general staff, which includes chiefs of staff of both countries together with some officers. The former was to meet every 6 months and the latter every 3 months.

Actually, this issue, with its political framework and organs, does not exist at present. It ended, since the uprising was launched, since these organs did not meet and the political framework, that is, the integration framework was canceled. This agreement no longer exists, especially since Clause 8 stipulates that it [the agreement] must be supported by constitutional institutions in both countries. Al-Numayri's institutions were unconstitutional. Above all, this agreement was not presented to these institutions for endorsement. For all these reasons, this agreement died a natural death. However, despite its death, one can say there are joint security issues between us and Egypt. Egypt constitutes our northern boundary just as we constitute its southern boundary — a matter that requires coordination and agreement on how to handle our joint security problems. The brotherhood agreement came about to set up the general framework. Under this political framework, we shall sit with our brothers in Egypt to discuss and settle joint economic, cultural, educational, and information issues in addition to joint security issues and political issues agreed upon. [passage omitted]

Al-Tadamun: After a great deal of talk about the existence of a quantity of enriched uranium in Sudan and circulation of this quantity among some capitalists, is the government investigating this matter? And what stage has this issue reached?

Al-Mahdi: The issue is now before a committee formed to discuss the matter as a whole. How and why did it occur? When this committee completes its investigations, we will issue a statement to the public regarding the facts. [passage omitted]

[Al-Tadamun] The interview with Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi is to continue in the next issue.

Committee To Investigate Minister Bribery Charges

JN011124 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 1 Sep (SUNA) — The Council of Ministers decided at its regular meeting on 30 August to form a highly competent committee with wide powers to investigate all aspects of the cassette case which the newspaper *Al-Siyasah* raised last week and claimed that a minister and a leading party member had divulged party secrets to a foreign diplomat for the sum of 500,000 pounds.

The committee, which was formed under the Investigation Committees Law of 1953, will be headed by a high court judge, who will be seconded by the chief justice for this purpose. The decision gave the committee 2 weeks to submit its report to the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers also instructed the attorney general to dissolve the commission of inquiry which he formed for this purpose under the Attorney General Law in view of its limited powers. However, the Council requested that the commission members be included in the new four-member committee. [passage omitted]

Supreme Court Postpones AL-SIYASAH Suspension

JN011948 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1726 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Sep (SUNA) — The Supreme Court issued an order today halting the implementation of a ministerial decision to suspend publication of the daily newspaper *Al-Siyasah*. The order was issued pending the outcome of an appeal by Khalid Farah, the owner and publisher of the newspaper. In its order, the Administrative Department of the Supreme Court stated that the halting of the implementation of the decision made by a ministerial committee 9 days ago is both necessary and just. The department reasoned that the appeal by the owner is due to his daily losses amounting to 25,000 pounds in expenses, salaries, and advertisements. It further reasoned that his newspaper will become bankrupt and will cease publication entirely if this suspension continues. The administrative department of the court also pointed out that the ministerial committee did not

oppose the appeal for halting the implementation of the said decision.

Industry Minister Returns From Addis Ababa

JN021133 Khartoum SUNA in English 0940 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 2 (SUNA) — Minister of industry, Mubarak Al-Fadil, returned here yesterday concluding a one-day visit to Ethiopia during which he handed a written message from Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to Ethiopian President Mengisto Haile Mariam.

In a statement upon arrival, the minister said that he met with Mariam and discussed with him bilateral relations and means of solving difficulties confronting them.

He added that had also met with the Ethiopian foreign minister and reviewed with him the Sudanese-Ethiopian relations.

Foreign Ministry Denies Allegations of 'Slavery'

JN021402 Khartoum SUNA in English 0945 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Khartoum, Sep 2. (SUNA) — The Foreign Ministry yesterday refuted news reports of alleged slavery practices in the Sudan carried against Dinka tribes in south west of the country.

An official communique has stressed that news, circulated recently by international and Western news media on slavery practiced, is groundless and that the laws, Constitution and the democratic system in the country forbid and prohibit such a practice.

It is understood the two university professors have recently published a book on the massacre of about 400 Dinka people in western Sudan following clashes with the Arab Rizaigat in Al-Duyan area and that some of the Dinka were taken "hostages".

The south western Sudan is an area of tribal continuum between Rizaigat and the Dinka, who both being cattle raisers, clash in the pasture areas especially in summer.

The massacre was believed to be an act of revenge, according to Rizaigat, against the Dinka who are being backed by the SPLA, Sudan People's Liberation Army which is leading a bush war against the government in Khartoum.

2,000 Rebels Reportedly Besieged in South Kordofan

JN021233 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Sep (SUNA) — Military reports from the Nubian mountains region in southern Kordofan said the Armed Forces are in complete control of the situation there. They are also imposing a tight siege on the rebel forces which attacked thearea in past weeks and took up positions in the Umm Durin area south of the mountains. *Al-Ayyam* today quoted a military source as saying that the rebel forces are in a difficult position because they are besieged from all sides in a mountainous area and their supplies have been completely cut off. He added that the rebels, who number almost 2,000, have no option but to surrender. He said the siege has been continuing for 7 days and that the situation in the area is returning to normal after a period of tension as a result of rebel attacks.

SPLA Radio Reports Recent Clashes With Government

Opari Base Attacked; 18 Killed

EA021544 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Combined SPLA forces of Tingili, Mukshashah, Tafeng, Takhian, and Sunki battalions, under the direct operational command of Captain (Matiang Yek) and overall command of Lieutenant Colonel Gilario Modi Horinyang, zonal commander of eastern bank of Eastern Equatoria, attacked and captured Al-Sadiq's militia headquarters at Opari in Madi area on 17 August 1987. A correspondent says that 18 of the enemy militiamen were killed, including the commander of Opari Militia Base, identified as Sergeant (Emmanuel Arule), and many others were wounded. The enemy also suffered widespread damages in material.

39 Killed in Upper Nile

EA012059 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Reports from western Upper Nile say an enemy force combined with militia ventured out of Bentiu garrison to loot citizens food and property, and were intercepted and beaten back with heavy casualties.

A correspondent in the area says that SPLA forces of Oil Battalion and units of Tahrir, combined with citizens of (Jikanyi) headed by their head chief (Gatoch Wor), clashed with the enemy troops and their militia, in which [as heard] 39 enemy soldiers were killed and 50 others were injured, and the rest ran in disarray.

The incident took place 2 miles away from Bentiu. [passage omitted]

Islamic Tendency Movement Trial Resumes 2 Sep
LD022118 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] The State Security Court continued its proceedings in the trial of religious extremists this morning under the presidency of Hachemi Zammel with the questioning of the defendants.

Two defendants appeared before the court charged with committing several crimes, including aggression intended to change the form of government; inciting the population to attack each other with arms; incitement to murder, and creating links with a foreign state. These crimes are listed under Chapters 68, 70, 72, and 74 of the penal code, law No 154, dated 7 November 1959, and Chapters 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 51 and 52 of law No 32, dated 28 April 1975.

The president of the State Security Court reviewed the crimes committed by the extremists. These crimes consisted primarily of attempting to kill a number of administrative and party officials, policemen, and two judiciary men; committing acts of sabotage by placing explosives in four hotels in Sousse and Monastir on 2 August; and damaging public and private property.

He noted that the criminal acts, in addition to physical aggression against innocent people, sought to topple the country's regime. A defendant admitted to belonging to the so-called Islamic Tendency Movement. After alleging that his movement has a political motive similar to other political movements, the president of the court confronted him with documents confiscated from the movement's premises which contain plans to change the regime. The president of the court read extracts from these documents which confirm that the movement intended to implement a plan to topple the regime and seize power. The president of the court confronted him with a document which shows links between this movement and the outside world, that members of the movement were sent to Iran, and how the movement obtained foreign funding.

During questioning, the other defendant also admitted to belonging to the so-called Islamic Tendency Movement. The defendant admitted that the documents confiscated at the movement's premises existed. He also admitted to infiltrating members of the movement within the labor rank-and-file during the previous leadership of the UGTT [Tunisian General Federation of Labor] in order to gain support from them and to influence the movement in toppling the regime.

Concerning a question by the president of the court with regard to the movement members' adoption of total secrecy and the use of symbols in their activities, the defendant admitted that members of the so-called Majlis al-Shura [Consultative Congress] have noms-de-guerre and that the movement communicates with symbols. The president then announced the conclusion of his questioning and the adjournment of the session. The court will resume its sessions next Friday.

INTER-GULF AFFAIRS

KYODO: Japanese Tanker Hit by Rockets 2 Sep

OW030357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0347 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO — A Japanese-flag tanker was hit by rockets from a small boat of unknown nationality in the Persian Gulf late Wednesday night, Transport Ministry officials said Thursday. No injuries among its crew members were reported.

The tanker, which was hit around 11:45 p.m. Wednesday about 36 kilometers north of Al-Shariqah in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), was the 180,305-ton tanker *Nisshin Maru* of Nissho Shipping Co. of Tokyo.

The officials said the tanker, manned by 21 Japanese crewmen and carrying about 170,000 tons of crude oil, was hit in three places but no fire broke out.

It was the 13th Japanese ship hit in the Gulf. A tanker chartered by Nippon Yusen K.K. (NYK) was attacked Wednesday by a high-speed boat believed to belong to Iran.

The *Nisshin Maru* was heading toward the UAE port of Al-Fujayrah in the Gulf of Oman where the damage will be checked.

Nissho Shipping officials said first reports of the attack reached their head office direct from the tanker.

They quoted the reports as saying the tanker was attacked by a gunboat believed to be Iranian, but none of its crewmen were hurt.

It sailed into the Gulf on August 19 and was scheduled to arrive back in Japan on September 20.

KUWAIT

Letter to UN Charges Iran With 'Acts of Piracy'

LD021956 Kuwait KUNA in English 1632 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] United Nations, Sep 2 (KUNA) — Kuwait charged Iran Wednesday with "acts of piracy" and said these practices pose threats not only to navigation in the high seas in the Arabian Gulf but to the territorial waters of neutral states.

The Kuwaiti charge came in a letter addressed to Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar by Kuwaiti Ambassador Muhammad A. Abu al-Hasan.

The reason for the letter was the August 31 rocket and machine gun attack on the Kuwaiti freighter *Jabal 'Ali* while on a regular trip from Khawr Fakkan to Dubayy, seven miles north of the Emirate of Umm Al Qaywayn.

"It is quite obvious that these attacks contribute to the escalation of the tense situation in the region," Abu al-Hasan said.

The armed attack on this vessel ripped two 2-feet-wide holes in its hull above the waterline and caused other damages as well.

Foreign Ministry Official Returns From Saudi Arabia

LD030853 Kuwait KUNA in English 0806 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 3 (KUNA) — State Minister for Foreign Affairs Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi returned here last night following a one day visit to Saudi Arabia.

Upon arrival Al-'Usaymi said that he has delivered a message from his highness the emir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah to the Saudi monarch, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, dealing with latest development in the Gulf region and in the Arab world in general.

He added that he had touched a complete understanding from the Saudi monarch to the delicate situation in the Gulf and he will convey a verbal reply message to his highness the amir from King Fahd.

OMAN

USSR Delegation Discusses Opening of Embassies

JN311449 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] His Highness Haytham ibn Tariq ibn Taymur ibn Sa'id, Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs, received this morning his excellency adviser (?F.D. Kulayev) and his delegation. They discussed the opening of embassies for the USSR and Oman in Muscat and Moscow. They also talked about bilateral ties between the friendly countries and ways to develop them further. The Soviet diplomatic mission recently arrived in the country to discuss the location of the USSR Embassy in Muscat.

SAUDI ARABIA

Source Rules out Shamir-Proposed Mideast Talks

LD022139 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2102 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Jeddah, 2 Sep (SPA) — Commenting on reports carried by *Reuter* and other news agencies that Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia could participate in regional peace talks in the Middle East proposed by Shamir, a responsible source told SPA:

It is strange for Israel to talk about regional peace proposals while it is the source of all the wars and disorders witnessed by the Arab region for decades. The source went on to say: If Israel indeed intends peace, the road to it is clear and well-known — its withdrawal from all the Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including the Palestinian territories, East Jerusalem, the West Bank, Gaza, southern Lebanon, the Golan Heights, and part of Sinai, together with enabling the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and to determine their own fate. Otherwise there can neither be peace nor stability in the region.

The source ended its statement by saying: As is known, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has not taken part in such talks and will have no part in them in the future.

Kuwait's Al-'Usaymi Meets With Foreign Minister

LD021526 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1317 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 2 Sep (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, met this afternoon at his office in Jeddah with Sa'ud al-'Usaymi, Kuwaiti minister of state for foreign affairs. [passage omitted]

Delivers Message to King Fahd

LD021832 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1650 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Jeddah, 2 Sep (SPA) — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the custodian of the two holy mosques, has received a message from his brother the amir of Kuwait, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, concerning bilateral relations between the two countries, conditions in the Gulf area, and new developments in the Arab, Islamic, and international arena.

The message was delivered by Kuwaiti Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sa'ud al-'Usaymi during an audience with the custodian of the two holy mosques at his office at the Al-Salam Palace today.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister; His Excellency Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state and member of the Council of Ministers; and 'Abd al-Rahman al-Bakr, the Kuwaiti ambassador to the Kingdom.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

FRG Cooperation Minister Arrives on Visit

LD031011 Hamburg DPA in German 0831 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Sanaa (DPA) — Hans Klein, federal minister of economic cooperation, arrived for a 4-day visit to North Yemen on Thursday, traveling from Jordan. In the capital, Sanaa, he signed a protocol on the results of bilateral government negotiations. As a result, in the current year the Yemen Arab Republic will receive aid from Bonn totaling DM47 million. The proportion of capital aid in this amount is DM20 million.

The DM25 million not yet called on by the Arab state from earlier allocations was again made available. According to an aid agreement also signed on Thursday, DM20 million of this is to be used for fertilizer and building material supplies from the Federal Republic, for medicaments, and for paper for a school textbook printing works financed by Bonn.

During his visit Klein will tour various German development projects. Political talks are planned for Saturday with President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani.

Armed Forces Continue Gulf War Operations

Communique No 2,808

JN021731 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Communique No 2,808 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 September]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The zealous sons of Iraq, standing fast on the front lines to face the enemy, continue with unparalleled bravery and valor to perform their holy duty of defending the dear homeland and the honor of Iraq and Iraqis. They continuously inflict new losses on the enemies of our people through their heroic combat activities. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our gigantic Air Force continued to deal its strong blows. It inflicted destruction on vital enemy installations. It also inflicted death on enemy personnel and destruction on its weapons and equipment at the battlefronts. After carrying out 136 combat missions today, our hawks returned safely to base with their planes in God's care.

2. The knights of the helicopter gunships carried out 18 combat missions today. They inflicted new losses on enemy personnel, equipment, and weapons. They then returned with their planes safely to base, God be praised.

3. In the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, two enemy personnel were killed; two infantry positions, two observation posts, and three guns were destroyed; and four ammunition dumps were blown up.

4. A number of enemy personnel were killed, one tanker was damaged, one vehicle and one 60-mm mortar gun were destroyed, and one ammunition dump was blown up in the I Army Corps northern sector.

5. Three enemy personnel were killed; one heavy machinegun, one infantry position, and one observation post were destroyed; and one ammunition dump was blown up in the VII Army Corps sector.

6. Two enemy personnel were killed in the IV Army Corps sector east of the Tigris and two ammunition dumps were blown up in the II Army Corps central sector.

7. Four enemy boats attempted to approach the Al-'Amiq port. The brave port force confronted them, managed to sink one of them, and forced the rest to flee.

8. The criminal Iranian regime has continued to vent its hatred toward our citizens, to express its fear of their steadfastness, to embody the spirit of crime among its pillars, and to confirm its impasse by cowardly acts that stem from their inability and failure. The regime of charlatans shelled the valiant city of Basrah with long-range artillery last night and today. The enemy shelling resulted in the martyrdom of 26 citizens, including 8 women and 6 children. It also wounded 100 others, including 20 women and 24 children. Moreover, the enemy shelling demolished and damaged two houses, a number of other homes and shops, an elementary school, and a professional union.

The base ruling clique in Iran must realize that we meant every word of the clear statements we made yesterday and the day before with regard to their premeditated attacks on purely residential areas. We will be ready when the time of judgment comes. They will then be fully aware of the magnitude and quality of the Iraqi response, and they will not be able to bear its consequences. The Iranian people must know in advance that only their rulers who insist on bloodshed and who are nourished by the war and its woes shoulder the responsibility before God and public opinion for the disasters that will afflict them and their property. To our martyrs we wish heaven and to our wounded speedy recovery, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 September 1987

Spokesman Denies Planes Downed

JN021841 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1823 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Sep (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims on the downing of two Iraqi planes.

In a statement to INA tonight, the spokesman said: We expect such allegations. Perhaps the Iranians prepared these claims before they knew whether or not the Iraqi planes would conduct a raid.

The spokesman added that the Iranians once again failed to present a single piece of evidence and they themselves have exposed their own lies.

Jets Raid 'Maritime Target'

JN030934 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Communique No 2,809 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 September]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In implementation of our constant legitimate policy based on our right to deter the Iranian regime, which insists on the war and continues its aggressions against our borders and the security of our citizens,we are depriving this regime of all the means and capabilities that will assist it in its hostile war effort. Our heroic Air Force planes carried out the following missions today:

1. At 0515 [0115 GMT] today, an accurate and effective blow was delivered to a very large maritime target near the Iranian coast.

2. A number of our planes went deep inside Iran to strike at the Kangavar power station for the second time at 1030 today. Our rapacious hawks managed to destroy new targets at this station in an effort to prevent the enemy from repairing it.

3. At the same time, other aircraft launched a new raid on the Bahrgan oil fields, the second in 2 days. The aircraft struck new targets in these fields and set them ablaze.

We will certainly continue to strike at all vital economic installations deep inside Iran. We will continue to sever the oil lifelines of the Iranian regime until it abandons its aggressive war and its crimes against our people and those of the region and admitsthe fact that accepting all provisions of the peace resolution issued by the Security Council, which embodies the will of the international community — peoples and governments — without any procrastination, is the sole option that spares Iran its blood and economic resources. Otherwise, all the abortive hopes the Iranian regime pins on the continuation of the war will not achieve any gain for it at the expense of Iraq, but will add further destruction to it. The Iranian rulers' evil intentions will only be a mere mirage in a barren desert. It is from God that we seek success and assistance.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 September 1987

Air Defenses Down Iranian Plane

JN031133 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1109 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Statement by Iraqi military spokesman dated 3 September 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In an attempt to bomb strictly civilian areas, the Iranian rulers sent two aircraft from their defeated Air Force to hit residential areas in the (Al-Kumayt) District of the Maysan Governorate. One of these planes, an F-5, was shot down by our heroic air defenses at 1344 [0944 GMT] today. The other aircraft fled. God bless the men of our air defenses and thank God for his victory.

[Dated] 3 September 1987

'Aziz Letter to Perez de Cuellar on Iranian Attacks

JN022018 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1900 GMT Sep 87

["Text" of message from Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar dated 2 September]

[Text] His Excellency Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, New York.

Your Excellency, I have the honor to inform you that the Armed Forces of the expansionist aggressor Iranian regime have recently intensified their aggression on purely residential areas in Iraq, particularly the steadfast city of Basra. From 30 August 1987 until the writing of this message, such aggression against Basra has martyred 26 citizens, including 8 women and 6 children, and has wounded 100 others, including 10 women and 14 children. It has also destroyed and damaged two mosques, a number of residential houses and shops, a primary school, and a trade union.

In its media, the expansionist aggressor Iranian regime claims that it is striking at economic installations in Basra. However, everyone knows that this city, which has been the constant victim of Iranian aggression ever since 4 September 1980, has no operational economic installations. This is not the first time that the Iranian regime has sought to distort, mislead, and confuse the cards as a prelude to launching a war of cities. Its aim in this regard is to cover up its rejection of Security Council Resolution 598. The Iranians also want to conceal their policy of persisting in the expansionist war of aggression against Iraq and their threats to the security and safety of the Arabian Gulf states. Furthermore, this regime wants to hide its policy of terrorism and extortion contrary to the will of the international community, which calls for the establishment of peace and security in the region.

The international community should strongly condemn such overt and deliberate Iranian acts of aggression. The international community has shouldered the responsibility of establishing a comprehensive and just peace, in accordance with Resolution 598. It has done so in view of the crime of the Iranian regime and its insistence on killing and making threats to achieve its expansionist aims. This regime's goals are motivated by its savage and aggressive instincts.

On this occasion, we remind the expansionist aggressor Iranian regime that Iraq will not stand idly by in the face of such evil actions. Iraq will be compelled to adopt all the necessary measures to protect its unarmed citizens and its purely residential areas. Iraq has every right and is legally entitled to do so, using the means it deems fit.

[Signed] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Republic of Iraq, in Baghdad on 2 September 1987

UK Charge Summoned on Foreign Office Statement

JN021759 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1718 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Sep (INA) — Iraq has expressed its dissatisfaction with the tone of a statement made by the official British Foreign Office spokesman yesterday with regard to the content of a meeting between Alan Munro, British Foreign Office deputy under secretary, and the Iraqi charge d'affaires in London.

An official spokesman for the Iraqi Foreign Ministry told INA that Kalen [name as received], the British charge d'affaires in Baghdad, was summoned to a meeting with Ambassador Riyad al-Qaysi, head of the International Organizations Department at the Iraqi Foreign Ministry.

He added that Dr al-Qaysi had informed the British charge d'affaires of the Iraqi stand on this statement, expressing the Iraqi Government's dissatisfaction with its tone.

Dr al-Qaysi pointed out that casting doubts on Iraq's stand on UN Security Council Resolution No 598, as the British statement does, is groundless. As a UN Security Council member, the British Government, along with the entire world, knows that Iraq welcomed the Security Council resolution and

expressed readiness to implement it with good will. Al-Qaysi made it clear that the Iranian regime has not ceased its aggressive war against Iraq and has carried on the game of maneuvering and procrastinating to cover up its rejection of the resolution. Firing has not ceased on the war fronts, and there is no provision in the resolution for unilateral compliance with it, he added.

Al-Qaysi emphasized that Iraq refuses any assumption holding it responsible for the present situation in the Gulf. Iran must bear the responsibility due to its insistence on pursuing the war, as well as its threats and blackmail. He stressed the need for the EN Security Council members, particularly the permanent ones, to assume their responsibility to tell the truth and to work unhesitatingly toward invoking sanctions against Iran under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter. This is the only approach compatible with the letter and spirit of the resolution.

'Text' of Joint Communique Signed With Zambia

JN020722 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Sep 87

["Text" of joint communique issued following the visit of a Zambian delegation led by Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane from 26 August to 1 September 1987]

[Text] At the invitation of the Iraqi Government, Zambian Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane led a high-ranking delegation on an official visit to Iraq from 26 August to 1 September 1987. His Excellency Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, received the Zambian prime minister. President Saddam Husayn expressed his thanks and deep appreciation for the feelings of affection and friendship harbored by his excellency Dr Kenneth Kaunda, the Zambian president, toward the Iraqi people and toward himself personally. President Saddam Husayn asked the Zambian guest to convey his heartfelt greetings to his dear friend President Kenneth Kaunda, as well as both his and the Iraqi people's sincere wishes for further success to the Republic of Zambia on the path of development and prosperity.

The Iraqi delegation, led by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and the Zambian side, led by Kebby Musokotwane, held talks in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding. The discussion dealt with the good relations between Iraq and Zambia and ways to promote them in all fields. The two sides also discussed the most prominent regional and international issues of mutual interest.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the firm and principled bases for the cordial relations between Iraq and Zambia established and sponsored by President Saddam Husayn and Kenneth Kaunda. They also noted with satisfaction the tangible development of these ties. The two sides affirmed their determination to continue deepening the bonds of friendship and to expand bilateral cooperation.

During the visit, the joint Iraqi-Zambian ministerial committee held a meeting in Baghdad under the chairmanship of 'Abd al-Qadir 'Izz al-Din, minister of education and head of the Iraqi side, and Jameson K.M. Kalaluka, minister of commerce and industry and head of the Zambian delegation. The committee accomplished its work successfully.

In their review of regional and international issues, the two sides affirmed their belief in the principles of the UN Charter and the Nonaligned Movement. They expressed their conviction in the necessity to respect these principles to safeguard world peace and security and to achieve people's progress and prosperity. The two sides also affirmed that peace, stability, and normal relations of cooperation, particularly among neighborly countries, require mutual respect for the inalienable rights of peoples and countries and anabsolute adherence to the principles of sovereignty, noninterference in [other countries'] internal affairs, and respect for principles of good-neighborliness. They condemned any violation of these principles, particularly when it undermines peace and stability.

The two sides expressed eagerness to achieve a comprehensive, durable peace in the Arab Gulf region in accordance with the principles of international law. Security Council Resolution 598 of 20 July 1987 was the most recent expression of these principles and the unanimity of international will.

The Iraqi side highly praised the role played by Zambia at the Security Council, particularly during the deliberations which resulted in the adoption of Security Council Resolution 598.

The Zambian side greatly praised Iraq's welcome of Security Council Resolution 598 and its readiness to cooperate with the Council and the UN secretary general to implement it. The Zambian side also expressed its appreciation for Iraq's peaceful and firm stands, as well as its honest and earnest efforts to achieve peace.

The Zambian side urged Iran to accept the Security Council resolution, which expresses international consensus on the need to end the conflict peacefully.

The two sides highlighted the binding, comprehensive, and indivisible nature of Security Council Resolution 598. They appealed to the United Nations to implement the resolution firmly in accordance with its bases and the UN Charter, as well as in response to the true interests of the regional peoples in particular and the world in general.

The two sides strongly condemned the racist Zionist aggression against the Arab people in general and the Palestinian people in particular. They affirmed that the basic elements for a just and durable peace in the Arab region are the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist occupation forces from all occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights in their homeland, including the establishment of an independent sovereign state under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The two sides recalled the UN General Assembly resolution which considers Zionism to be a form of racism and racial discrimination. The Iraqi side appreciated Zambia's constructive and positive stand toward Arab causes, led by the Palestinian issue.

The two sides agreed that the responsibility for wiping out all forms of racial segregation and discrimination rests with all peoples and nations of the world. They expressed their anger against the racist South African regime's arrogant, aggressive policy. They reiterated their determination to continue to support the just struggle of the oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia to regain their inalienable rights to freedom and independence. They also affirmed their determination to continue their efforts in international organizations, particularly the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement, to end racism, to rid humanity of its evils and aggressiveness, and to realize Namibia's independence under SWAPO. They renewed their solidarity with the national movement for the liberation of South Africa.

The two sides expressed their sympathy and solidarity with the African mineworkers in South Africa, who are continuing their strike with determination until their just demands are met. The Iraqi side saluted Zambia's steadfastness, as well as that of the confrontation states, in their legitimate struggle against the crimes and continuous aggressions of the racist South African regime.

The Zambian side explained that the desperate acts of aggression by the South African regime to create instability are aimed at breaking the will of the confrontation states to support freedom movements. This is done by weakening these states' economies and hampering their overall progress and development in order to perpetuate their subservience to the racist South African regime. The two sides appealed to all peace- and freedom-loving peoples to extend all forms of support to the African and Namibian peoples and freedom movements. They asked the international community to help the confrontation states in their desire and efforts to confront the racist South African regime's acts of aggression and to enhance their assistance to the freedom movements. They also renewed their support for the imposition of comprehensive, binding sanctions against the racist regime as an effective means to force it to reach a negotiated settlement in South Africa and to heed UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 on Namibia.

The two sides stressed their adherence to the Arab-African ties of brotherhood which go back to ancient history and which havecontinued to the present day. The importance of these ties will increase in the future through the struggle to realize joint aims of freedom, progress, and development and to bolster Arab-African cooperation.

The two sides expressed their profound concern over the current deterioration of the world economic situation and the rife imbalance and inequality that exists. They stressed the importance of realizing regular and continuous growth in the international economy. They also called for urgent activation of the development process in developing countries and expanding economic cooperation among them in view of its importance in reformulating the structure of international economic relations. Iraq appeals to the able countries of the world to extend assistance to ensure the success of President Kaunda's 14 August 1987 development plan.

The two sides renewed their backing for the international efforts being made to spare humanity the dangers of the arms race. They stressed the great importance of nuclear arms control with the aim of stabilizing international relations, given the great human and material resources which will become available for establishing a new world economic order based on justice, equality, and equity.

Zambian Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane expressed his gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to him during the visit.

The two sides expressed their profound satisfaction with the prositive and cordial atmosphere which prevailed during the bilateral meeting, official talks, and sessions of the joint committee. They asserted that this spirit reflects the deep bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries. This spirit also reflects the serious desire of the two countries' officials to find new ways to help strengthen the march of cooperation both now and in the future.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the positive results of the visit and affirmed its great importance in deepening the bonds of friendship and cooperation that exist between the two countries.

The Zambian prime minister extended an invitation to Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, to visit Zambia. The invitation was accepted with gratitute and its date will be fixed later.

Joint Minutes Signed 29 Aug

JN291514 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT 29 Aug 87

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Aug (INA) — Iraqi and Zambian representatives signed joint minutes here today for economic, technical, and scientific cooperation between the two countries. According to the minutes, both countries will promote cooperation, increase the volume of trade, and continue to exchange trade delegations.

The minutes were signed for Iraq by Education Minister 'Abd al-Qadir 'Izz al-Din and for Zambia by Minister of Commerce and Industry Kalaluka. The signing ceremony was attended by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and Zambian Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane.

Ramadan described the talks, which lasted for 3 days and resulted in the signing of these minutes, as positive and as having opened new horizons for bilateral cooperation. The Iraqi-Zambian joint cooperation committee will hold its next meeting in Lusaka in September 1988.

Results of Cabinet Decision on Lavi Reported

Arens Submits Resignation

TA021629 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1612 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Report by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami outside the prime minister's residence in Jerusalem — live]]

[Text] In the background we can hear Israel Aircraft Industries workers singing the national anthem. Their demonstration here, outside the prime minister's residence in Jerusalem, came to an end when it was learned that Minister Moshe Arens submitted his letter of resignation to the prime minister a few minutes ago. In about 45 minutes, at 2000 [1700 GMT], Minister Arens will hold a news conference in his office. It seems that Minister Arens realizes that the decision of his colleagues, the Likud ministers, is not substantial enough and cannot immediately change the Cabinet decision [on the Lavi]. As far as he is concerned, he has brought this affair to an end and handed over his letter of resignation to the prime minister.

Likud Wants To Revive Lavi

TA021649 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] The Likud ministers have decided to revive the Lavi project. Minister Arens has not yet reneged on his threat to resign. Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports now on the Likud ministers meeting:

[Ben-'Ami] Meeting at the prime minister's residence, the Likud ministers spent almost 3 hours discussing the problem of trying to revive the Lavi project and reverse the Cabinet decision. In the end the Likud ministers did not explicitly state that they would raise a proposal for a revision of the Cabinet resolution, but maintained that Shim'on Peres' proposal did not have proper preparation, and hence the Cabinet decision is causing great difficulties for the Israeli economy. Therefore,an effort should be made forthwith to revoke the decision and revive the Lavi project.

At the close of the meeting, we heard Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon:

[Begin Sharon recording] We must definitely find ways to postpone implementation of the decision on terminating production of the Lavi. Already 2 or 3 days after the resolution was passed it has become evident that the decision actually had no foundation: No preparation was made, and as industry and trade minister I can say that I am subject to heavy pressure from many plants throughout the country, besides Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI]. It turns out that we are encountering a host of extremely complicated problems; millions of dollars have been spent on various plants and projects; people are employed in development. There is no assessment whatsoever of how much the termination of the project will cost. [end recording]

[Ben-'Ami] Minister Ari'el Sharon was speaking at the end of the session.

Now we must pay attention to another aspect of the meeting, the attempts to dissuade Minister Moshe Arens from resigning. At the end of the meeting, which was attended by all the Likud ministers, Minister Arens remained at the prime minister's residence for a tete-a-tete while his assistant was sent to the minister's car to bring in the envelope with Minister Arens' letter of resignation. Minister Arens appears to see the Likud ministers' resolution as a will-o'-the wisp and to believe that it would be very difficult to find an immediate solution bringing the Lavi project back to life, and he is evidently determined to submit his letter of resignation this evening.

The prime minister is trying to talk him out of his decision because 48 hours after the letter is submitted, Minister Arens will stop sitting in the Cabinet, and this will breed the additional problems of manning portfolios.

In any case, the 200 IAI workers who arrrived at the prime minister's residence immediately at the beginning of this meeting remain. After a brief clash with the police, they were moved a certain distance away from the residence. They greet the ministers departing from the residence with catcalls but are waiting to see whether Minister Moshe Arens — their chief spokesman in the Cabinet — will remain in the Cabinet or resign.

Alignment Ministers Oppose 2d Vote

TA021716 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1607 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] The Alignment ministers held a meeting this evening which ended a few minutes ago. They heard a briefing from Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Rabin, the gist of which was that although the decision on the Lavi was painful, the future will show that they were right. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports about the meeting of the Alignment ministers:

The defense minister briefed the participants about his telephone contacts with U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger on the question of how the United States can increase cooperation with Israel's defense industries and reduce the risk of unemployment. Ministers who took part in the meeting believe that the Likud also understands that the decision was definitely a wise one. If we were to quote remarks made in the meeting, however, the Likud ministers cannot overcome their instinct and desire to make political gains. If the prime minister really intends to call a second vote, Minister Hayim Bar-Lev told us, the Labor Party will fervently object.

[Begin Bar-Lev recording] The Labor Party will object because there can be no revision of Cabinet decisions. Also, from the formal point of view, this would be senseless because the government includes an Inner Cabinet. The prime minister or vice prime minister may submit any issue to the Inner Cabinet, but the Inner Cabinet will serve as an automatic stoppage, if you like. There is no procedure enabling the revision of Cabinet decisions. Ministers are grown-ups. They voted, their vote was made public, and this should be the end of it. [end recording]

A few minutes ago, when the results of the meeting held at Yitzhaq Shamir's residence were known we asked Shim'on Peres'

office to react. The reaction was brief: As far as the Alignment ministers are concerned, there is a Cabinet decision and that decision is binding.

Arens: Military Independence 'Lost'
TA030508 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Moshe Arens says he will withdraw his letter of resignation if the decision to cancel the Lavi project comes up for a revote in the Cabinet. Arens handed his resignation to Prime Minister Shamir last night, following a meeting of Likud Cabinet ministers at which it was decided not to impose party discipline on Finance Minister Nisim in order to force him to change his vote against the Lavi. Instead, the Likud will continue its efforts to persuade other ministers who opposed the project to change their positions. More from reporter Dick Winter.

[Begin recording] [Winter] Moshe Arens' resignation could well be the final shot in a long battle over the Lavi. It marks the beginning of a last-ditch effort to bring the Lavi decision to a revote in the Cabinet. The next few days should again see the frantic lobbying which preceded previous Cabinet decisions on the project.

At a press conference last night, this is how Professor Arens explained the reasons for his resignation:

[Arens] I did this because I feel that the decision to cancel the aircraft program at a time when its success is assured — we've gone more than two-thirds of the way in the development — that that decision is a very grave mistake.

[Winter] Asked by reporters why, if the Lavi was so vital to the defense and economy of Israel, virtually the entire defense establishment, including the chief of staff and defense minister, were against it, Arens answered: I am not a commentator. Thirty-six hours from now, when his letter of resignation officially takes effect, Moshe Arens will also no longer be a minister in the national unity government.

Arens, a former defense minister and ambassador to Washington, also had a dire warning for those who oppose the Lavi. Israel, he said, has lost a vital source of military independence, and without the Lavi the country will be solely dependent on the U.S. F-16 fighter.

[Arens] We know what the history of the rise in price of the F-16 has been. The first batch of F-16's — 75 F-16's — cost the Israeli Government $1.2 billion. The second batch of 75 aircrafts, which I negotiated and which are now beginning to arrive in Israel, cost not $1.4 but $2.8 billion, exactly double. The rise in price came as a great surprise to us. We had no choice at the time but to pay the price that we were asked to pay. And therefore, I would say, estimates regarding F-16 prices in future years are very speculative. I would say the only thing that can be said with certainty is that the price will be higher than it is at the present time.

[Winter] The chances are considered virtually nil that the Lavi will come up for a revote in the Cabinet, and if one is looking for proof, as well as for another reason behind Moshe Arens' resignation, witness the refusal of Prime Minister Shamir to impose party discipline on Finance Minister Nisim. [end recording]

4 Arrested in IAI Demonstration
TA031045 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI] workers have left Jerusalem following a stormy demonstration outside the Foreign Ministry. They left seven of their colleagues hospitalized at Shaare Zedek Hospital after being struck by tear gas. A female Foreign Ministry employee also required treatment.

Our correspondent reports that the IAI workers stopped on their way to Tel Aviv and attempted to block the road to Jerusalem. The police hastened to put them back on the buses, and they are now once again on their way.

In Tel Aviv, the police forcefully dispersed IAI workers disrupting traffic on Haifa Road with the help of mounted policemen and border policemen. Our correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that the chairmen of the workers union called on their men to heed the police instructions, but the workers did not comply with this request and the police had to use force. Four demonstrators were arrested.

Several dozen IAI workers in Beersheba are currently demonstrating at the local pedestrian mall. They have put up a model of the Lavi and are collecting signatures for a manifesto of support from passersby.

It has been reported from Lod that IAI workers have locked the gates of the IAI installation at Ben-Gurion Airport. IAI Director Moshe Qeret has said that the situation has reached the boiling point and a big blow-up might occur. The ITIM correspondent points out that the police are not intervening. Police commanders noted that they would enter the IAI installation only if asked to do so.

Our correspondent Moshe Nassbaum points out that in the course of dispersing the demonstration in Jerusalem with tear gas, several IAI workers hurled stones at border policemen and even broke the window of the car of the Jerusalem police commander. [passage omitted]

Vanunu Trial Adjourns Until Early October
TA031047 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1130 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] The minitrial in the trial of Mordekhay Vanunu [on the admissibility of his confessions after he was arrested] ended today. The trial will not resume until the beginning of October. Two psychiatrists, one for the defense and one for the prosecution, presented their opinions today. Our correspondent Shlomi Stein adds that the court hearings on Vanunu's appeals — in which, as we know, he asked to meet with his girlfriend Judy Zimmet and with his priest, to phone his family from prison, and to improve his prison conditions — will take place next Wednes-

day before Justice Tzvi Kohen. The hearing will be held behind closed doors and Mordekhay Vanunu will not be present. Asher Vanunu, the brother of the accused, will also submit an appeal to the court asking to meet with his brother during the court sessions.

Tabah Affair To Be Arbitrated; Compromise Rejected

TA030459 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Israel intends to end the Tabah affair by arbitration and has not agreed to U.S. or Egyptian proposals for a compromise on the southern desert strip. Voice of Israel's political correspondent reports that the Israeli position was taken during a meeting between Prime Minister Shamir, Foreign Minister Peres, and Defense Minister Rabin. The three agreed that Israel's chances in arbitration are good, and there is no room for compromise.

Next month Israel and Egypt will present rebuttles for each other's position, and the following month the arbitrators will begin hearing testimony.

Agriculture Ministry Defies Ban on South Africa

TA020954 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Sep 87 pp 1, 10

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris]

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry has complained to the Agriculture Ministry for sending three agricultural experts to South Africa without consulting it.

The three — who included Dr Aharon Zeltser and Dr Hayim Frankel — recently flew to South Africa to participate in a joint study with experts from Pretoria's Agriculture Ministry. There is a standing ban, as part of the sanctions against the apartheid regime, on the visit of Israeli officials to South Africa.

In a sharply worded letter last week to Victor Har'el, the Foreign Ministry's representative on the inter-departmental committee for vetting trips to South Africa, wrote: "Because the visit by the three would not have received the permission of the Foreign Ministry, it was decided at the Agriculture Ministry to recommend to (Agriculture) Minister (Arye) Nehamkin to (simply) inform the inter-departmental committee of the despatch of the three."

Foreign Ministry sources said that increasingly more Agriculture Ministry policies and activities, and especially stands taken personally by Nehamkin, have been contrary to Israeli foreign policy. In a comprehensive criticism of Nehamkin, the sources said that the Agriculture Ministry has opposed Foreign Ministry policy of South Africa, the Herodion water-drilling project and West Bank sales of agricultural produce to the EC countries.

Regarding the agricultural exports, said the sources, experts from the two ministries have "a number of times reached an agreement, only to find it rejected subsequently by Nehamkin himself."

The Agriculture Ministry opposes exports of agricultural produce by West Bank and Gaza farmers not via Israel's state exporting agencies, such as Agrexco. The EC has demanded that Israel allow such exports.

The Agriculture Ministry, in alliance with Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and the coordinator of activities in the territories, Shmu'el Goren, have led the struggle in the inner cabinet for approval of the water-drilling project near Bethlehem, designed to supply water to Israel proper. [passage omitted]

Secret Coal Agreement Signed With PRC Reported

TA021203 Tel Aviv HA'OLAM HAZE in Hebrew 2 Sep 87 p 9

[Report by Yig'al Laviv]

[Excerpt] If Minister Moshe Shahal continues serving as energy minister, the Chinese will make a lot of money at the expense of the Israel National Coal Company, and before the next elections Minister Shahal could return from a visit to China, being the first minister to break through the Great Wall of China.

Israel's profits from this deal will amount to zero. However, Moshe Shahal will make headlines.

The visit of an Israeli minister to China is no small thing. However, beneath the moutain of Chinese coal, which will reach Israel soon, hide a lot of interests. Everybody will profit, but Israel will lose.

The Chinese annually produce 800 million tons of coal, of which they export only 17 million tons. Israel currently imports 3.5 million tons of coal from South Africa and Australia. When the new power station in Ashqelon is completed, it will import 7 million tons annually.

In addition to the lucrative contracts with South Africa, Israel has undertaken to purchase 400,000 tons annually from Colombia, and it is also examining the possibility of importing coal from Poland. Israel Coal Company representatives have recently visited Poland to conclude the deal on a trial shipment.

The Chinese want to sell Israel coal, but only on the condition that Israel pays in hard currency. In the past, Israel has always insisted on paying with goods such as chemical fertilizers.

When Menahem Begin was prime minister, he promised businessman Sha'ul Eisenberg that 15 percent of the coal imports from China would be done through him. This promise was not fulfilled because the Chinese insisted on payment in dollars.

On 21 May 1987 a very important meeting was held in London and kept strictly confidential. At its end, an agreement was signed according to which Israel will purchase 60,000 tons of coal from the Pingshou mine on a trial basis and will hold negotiations with China on future purchases.

The agreement carries the signatures of Hua Zugui, a representative of the Chinese coal import and export company; Yosef

Kolitz (brother of David Kolitz), a representative of the Israel Coal Company; and Graham Perry, a representative of the London exports company which served as an official mediator in the deal.

The agreement does not state that the deal should be carried out on the basis of barter. Israel has simply undertaken to purchase the coal with dollars. [passage omitted]

PRC Official To Work for Ya'acobi Invitation

TA021815 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 31 Aug 87 p 2

[Report by Jerusalem correspondent Eli Huri]

[Excerpt] Guangdi Zheng, a vice minister in the PRC Ministry of Communications, yesterday promised Gad Ya'aqobi, economics and planning minister, that he would try to obtain an official invitation to the PRC for him.

Approximately 600 representatives from 40 countries arrived last week for a conference of the International Scientific Radio Union, held every 3 years. This year they decided to hold their convention in Israel.

Ya'aqobi, who is acting communications minister, held a reception at Jerusalem's Mishkenot Sha'ananim in honor of the participants and emphasized the importance of international cooperation in industry and communications. He congratulated the 130 delegates who came to Jerusalem for the official state reception.

The Chinese vice minister said he would work to get an invitation for the Israeli communications minister to visit the PRC, and expressed his impressions about Israel's achievements in agriculture, computer sciences, and electro-optics. He expressed his hope for increased cooperation between the two nations. "Making the ties succeed," the Chinese vice minister said, "requires a step-by-step approach, proceding slowly but surely." [passage omitted]

Correction: Rabin Defends Decision on Lavi Vote

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "Rabin Defends Decision," published in the 1 September Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT, page L 3, paragraph five, sentence seven:

The Qurnas-2000 [Qurnas is Hebrew for Sledgehammer and is a codename for the Phantom] can be enlarged; the rate of repair work on the Qurnas for the Qurnas-2000 can be facilitated... (correcting name, and editor's note)

King Husayn Leaves Amman for Alexandria 3 Sep

JN031041 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn left Amman for Alexandria at noon today on a brief working visit to Egypt. He will hold talks with His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak within the framework of continuous coordination and consultation between the two great leaders on the various issues of common concern to the two countries and on current developments in the Arab region. They will also discuss bilateral relations and issues of joint cooperation between the two sisterly countries.

His majesty was seen off at Amman airport by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, Army Commander al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, the chief of the Royal Household, the secretary general of the Royal Hashemite Court, and some senior civil and military officials.

His majesty is accompanied by Royal Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim and Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah. The Egyptian ambassador in Amman left aboard the same airliner.

Syria's Al-Kasm Arrives on 3-Day Visit

JN030938 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm arrived in Amman this morning on an official 3-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, he will hold talks with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and senior officials dealing with current developments in the Arab region and efforts to achieve Arab accord, in addition to bilateral relations and the joint cooperation between the two fraternal countries. Dr al-Kasm will also visit a number of development and historical sites in Jordan.

Receiving Dr al-Kasm at Amman airport were Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; the deputy prime minister; a number of ministers; the Amman mayor; the Amman governor; the public security director; a number of senior civilian and military officials; the Syrian ambassador in Amman; and the Jordanian ambassador in Damascus. A guard of honor saluted Dr al-Kasm and the prime minister.

Dr al-Kasm is accompanied by an official delegation comprising Eng 'Abd al-Rahman Madani, minister of irrigation; Antoine Jubran, minister of state for People's Assembly affairs and acting labor minister; 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; and a number of Syrian officials.

Al-Masri Discusses Efforts To End Gulf War

JN012032 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
1 Sep 87 pp 1, 24

[By Rabab Mango]]

[Text] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has said that the resolutions reached by the Arab foreign ministers during their recent meeting in Tunis are positive and strong. But, he added, certain measures which should have been taken were postponed until a ministerial meeting on 20 September. He made these remarks to reporters during a meeting at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel on Monday organized by the Press and Publications Department. In his statement, he said that the resolutions were reached on a majority basis, adding that there were some Syrian and Libyan reservations on sentences, not paragraphs.

The foreign minister pointed out that backing Iraq is the most important resolution taken by the Arab foreign ministers' council. He stressed the need for a unified Arab position at this particular time. He described the Arab foreign ministers' second meeting and the forthcoming ordinary or emergency summit meeting as fateful in our political life in light of the current serious situation.

Al-Masri commented on the continuation of arms supplies to Iran by some UN members despite UN Security Council Resolution No 598 on an end to the Gulf war. In this regard, he said: The Security Council members did not abide by Security Council Resolution No 598 which calls for selling no arms to the side that rejects the resolution. He asserted that the 7-member Arab committee would visit the capitals of the big powers in order to reach a unanimous decision within the Security Council on this issue.

Asked whether the Arab foreign ministers council has decided to sever Arab relations with Iran, Al-Masri responded that a specific step in this regard has not been taken. He added that this measure will be discussed during the next meeting of the council. He also explained the nature of the Iranian position on the Security Council resolution in light of Iraq's criticism of the Soviet stand and the continuation of the Iraqi air raids on Iranian positions. He noted that evidence indicates that although Iran has not stated its rejection or acceptance of the resolution, it will reject it.

Al-Masri said that Soviet circles had explained that Iran is anxious as a result of the international unanimity on this resolution. He cited a Soviet source as saying before the resolution was issued that the Iranians are worried, and this is good. Al-Masri believes that Soviet insinuations on opening channels of diplomatic work with Iran will make Iran intransigent. Al-Masri added that Iran's endeavors to tempt the Soviet Union with some economic gains are aimed at distancing the Soviet Union from the resolution. He said that some Arab countries had voiced similar positions during the foreign ministers' meeting in Tunis.

The foreign minister then discussed some Arab countries' previous political positions on Iran. He denied that Iran has good intentions toward the Gulf. He pointed out that Iran seeks to change the Iraqi Government, that it has tried to assassinate the Kuwaiti Amir, and that it caused the recent events in Mecca during which the Iranians called for uprooting the Saudi royal family.

Al-Masri was asked about Iraq's continued shelling of Iranian installations. He said that Jordan believes that Iraq does not want an end to the dispute in the region by ending the tankers war,

which is part of the overall war. He also denied that Jordan sent forces to Saudi Arabia during the recent Mecca events, adding that Saudi Arabia dealt with these events without any Jordanian intervention.

Asked whether the U.S. presence in the region will give momentum to the peace process, Al-Masri said that the Middle East suffers from the absence of a clear-cut U.S. policy. He added: The current circumstances may result in sound U.S. steps because the United States does not view the situation and stability in the Gulf as a competition between superpowers.

Regarding the Soviet position on the U.S. presence in the Gulf, Al-Masri noted that each is trying to hint that the other is supporting Iran. He added that the Soviet Union tries to raise questions about the massive U.S. presence and its goals in the region. He denied that the Gulf states want to internationalize the war. He said: These states do not want that, but circumstances forced Kuwait to protect its tankers by placing them under the U.S. flag. He also affirmed that the superpowers' interests had pbompted them to come to the region. He said that the next competition between the two superpowers will take place in the Indian ocean and the Indian peninsula.

Al-Masri also denied that peace efforts in the Middle East have reached a stalemate, adding: The next meeting of U.S. andSoviet leaders following that of their foreign ministers will consolidate these peace efforts in the region. Al-Masri touched on Jordan's position with regard to such efforts in light of its interest in the Gulf situation. He stressed that the Palestinianquestion isJordan's top priority and that peace efforts are continuing despite obstacles, including Israel's rejection. He added: The Gulf situation does not hamper peace efforts in the Middle East, but tension in the region did hamper them for some time.

Regarding Jordan's relations with the PLO, the minister said: there is nothing new with these relations. He denied that Jordan turned down an Egyptian proposal for a meeting with the PLO in Egypt. He added: I know nothing about this issue. He also said that there is no progress with regard to reconciliation between Iraq and Syria.

Al-Masri discussed the Jordanian-Syrian dialogue on exploiting the Yarmuk River. He said that the issue began with an agreement in 1953 on the exploitation of the river and nearby valleys. He added that this agreement will be discussed. He said that other attempts were made in 1974-76 to reimplement the agreement. He stated: We hope that the Maqarin Danm will be built so that Jordan can exploit the Yarmuk river for agriculture and Syria can exploit it for generating electricity.

Al-Masri also denied that the Arab summit will play any role in Jordan's parliamentary elections. He said: The elections are a constitutional requirement pertaining to the House's duration. Up to now, neither a negative nor a positive decision has been made in this regard.

Further on Waite's Condition, FRG Hostages

JN021530 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Set 87

[Text] There have been conflicting reports about the fate of Terry Waite, envoy of the Anglican Church who was kidnapped in Lebanon in January 1987. The Spanish *EL Pais* newspaper reports that after his abduction Waite was transferred to Iran where he died. His body was subsequently taken to Beirut.

However, in a dispatch from Beirut yesterday, KUNA reported that Terry Waite will be released in 2 days as a result of regional pressure on the kidnappers.

Meanwhile, an informed Syrian source in Beirut stated that the two West German hostages, Rudolf Cordes and Alfred Schmidt, will be released very soon.

FRG Hostages Could be Released

NC021547 Paris AFP in English 1533 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Beirut, Sept 2 (AFP) — The two West Germans held hostage in Lebanon could be released "very soon," an authoritative Syrian source told *Agence France-Presse* here Wednesday.

"Since their abduction, we have made efforts in this direction with all the parties involved, and (now) we hope to obtain their release very soon," the Syrian said.

Rudolph Cordes, 53, a businessman, and Alfred Schmidt, 47, an electrical engineer, were kidnapped in January in West Beirut shortly after West German authorities had arrested Muhammad Hamadah, a Lebanese Shi'ite believed to belong to the pro-Iranian Hizballah movement, for allegedly carrying explosives at Frankfurt airport.

On Tuesday, Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Larijani affirmed that his government exercised some influence over the Lebanese kidnappers and said "it should not be long" until the two West Germans were released.

Syria played a pivotal role in the reappearance of U.S. journalist Charles Glass August 18 after two months of captivity in Beirut's Shi'ite southern suburbs, according to informed Lebanese militia sources.

The United States publicly thanked Damascus for its role in the affair.

'Arafat Reportedly Visits Al-Barid Camp in North

NC021646 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] The *Akhbar Al-Yawm* News Agency said today that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat visited the Al-Barid camp in the north last weekend and stayed there 1 night. The agency added that he had arrived aboard a steamboat and held bilateral meetings with Palestinian commanders in the camp, and perhaps with some of the commanders in the north who support him.

Resistance Attacks Israeli Position in South

NC020910 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0500 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] The Lebanese National Resistance Front unit operating inside the occupied border strip has issued a statement declaring its responsibility for the attack launched at an enemy position in Iskandarunah on the Al-Naqurah road.

The statement said: In retaliation for the enemy's barbaric practices against the steadfast southern villages and its attacks on peaceful residential areas, a valiant resistance group launched an attack with machineguns and rockets at a position held by the enemy forces in the Iskandarunah area on the Al-Naqurah road 2 nights ago. In the attack, two enemy sleeping quarters were destroyed and approximately four enemy personnel killed or wounded. Immediately afterward, two helicopters evacuated the wounded to the occupied Arab territory.

Using 120-mm artillery, the enemy forces stationed in the Al-Radar position shelled the areas around the scene of the attack,as well as Wadi Hamul. The area was lit by flares and helicopters were seen searching the nearby valleys.

The enemy radio admitted the operation, saying that one soldier was slightly wounded and that a position held by enemy forces on the Al-Naqurah road was attacked.

Meanwhile, the Hizballah Information Bureau has issued a statement saying: On the anniversary of the disappearance of Imam Musa al-Sadr, the martyrs Muhsin Nur al-Din and Ahmad Shihab group of the Islamic resistance fighters detonated two explosive charges on the Bayt Yahun-Bra'shit road yesterday morning while an Israeli occupation forces motorized patrol was passing. An enemy vehicle was completely destroyed and those who were in it were killed.

Immediately afterward, enemy forces in the Bra'shit position shelled the town of Bra'shit. The Islamic resistance artillery returned their shellfire. The group returned safely to its base.

The enemy radio admitted that an explosive device went off as a Zionist patrol was passing in an area north of Bint Jubayl in the central sector yesterday. The radio said that a Zionist soldier was wounded and that the enemy forces surrounded the area and opened machinegun fire from nearby positions in a combing operation.

The Middle East television station belonging to agent Lahd's militia later admitted that a landmine had exploded while a militia patrol was passing along the Bayt Yahun-Bra'shit road and that a vehicle was destroyed. It also admitted that an attack was launched by the resistance fighters on an agent Lahd militia position in Bra'shit.

Clashes Erupt Between Israeli Boats, Nasirites

NC030820 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0745 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] In the south, violent clashes took place from 0100 to 0600 today between Israeli gunboats sailing off the Sayniq Bridge and members of the Nasirite Popular Organization. Machineguns and rockets were used in the fighting.

Israeli Air, Naval Activity

NC031115 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Israeli warplanes flew over the south this morning, particularly over Sidon and the camps. Israeli gunboats were also sighted off the Sidon coast.

Explosion in West Beirut Injures Seven

NC021151 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] In West Beirut, and under Syrian occupation, an explosive device inside a leather bag exploded in the Al-Barbir area this morning, injuring seven persons and causing property damage. An unidentified person had thrown the bag there just minutes before it exploded.

An organization calling itself the Lebanese Liberation Front has declared responsibility for the explosion in a telephone call to our radio. The caller said that the target of the device was a position held by the Syrian forces. He claimed that the explosion had caused casualties among the Syrians.

Explosions in Tripoli, Sidon

NC021629 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] According to a security report, two explosive charges detonated a few minutes apart at approximately 1300 in Al-Minyah in Tripoli. The charges were placed under two Mercedes automobiles owned by the brothers Faysal and Haytham Fahdah. The vehicles were damaged by the blasts.

In another development, a sound bomb went off at 1150 today near the still closed money exchange shops on Riyadh al-Sulh Street in downtown Sidon. No damage was reported in that explosion.

Foreign Minister Receives USSR's Vorontsov 1 Sep
LD021405 Kabul BAKHTAR in Pashto 1130 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Kabul, 2 Sep (*Bakhtar*) — Comrade 'Abdul Wakil, member of Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA minister of foreign affairs, met yesterday with Yuliy Vorontsov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who is on a working visit to Kabul. During the meeting, views were exchanged on bilateral relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, as well as on international topics.

The importance of realizing the policy of national reconciliation, which will open the true path of maintaining peace and stability in the country, was also pointed out at the meeting. Special attention was also paid to the situation surrounding Afghanistan as well as DRA and USSR efforts toward its speediest political solution based on the principles of halting interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan from abroad.

At the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere and in complete mutual understanding, P.P. Mozhayev, the Soviet ambassador in Kabul, was also present.

Najib Meets Pakistani Party Leader Asghar Khan
LD022100 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Comrade Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, met Marshal Asghar Khan, president of the Tehrik-e Istiqlal Party of Pakistan, today in his office at the Headquarters of the DPA Central Committee.

At this meeting, held in a friendly atmosphere, Comrade Najib comprehensively explained the DRA Government's policy of national reconciliation and its flexible stand concerning the solution of issues around Afghanistan, a solution that would bring peace to the region. Interest was also expressed in broadening and consolidating the friendship between the people and countries of Afghanistan and Pakistan; a policy of mutual understanding; the struggle for peace and security in the region and throughout the world; and peace for the people of both countries.

Marshal Asghar Khan then expressed his appreciation for the facilities provided for his visit to Afghanistan and the opportunity to meet party and government leaders as well as for [words indistinct] and friendly explanation of Comrade Najib. Asghar Khan also expressed his support for the policy of national reconciliation in Afghanistan.

'Abdul Wakil Departs for Geneva Proximity Talks
LD021622 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Comrade 'Abdul Wakil, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA minister of foreign affairs, left for Geneva today leading a delegation that will take part in the fourth session of the seventh round of talks in Geneva between Afghanistan and Pakistan. The talks center around reaching a political solution to the situation around Afghanistan.

Present at Kabul International Airport to see Comrade 'Abdul Wakil off were: Comrade Muhammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and minister of communication; deputy ministers of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; P.P. Mozhayev, Soviet ambassador and representative extraordinary in Kabul; and the charge d'affaires of Austria and Yugoslavia in Kabul.

New Ministries of Trade, Education Approved
LD022051 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1530 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Excerpts] A regular session of the Revolutionary Council Presidium was held this morning at the Gol Khana Palace, the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council. The session was chaired by Haji Mohammed Chamkani, acting president of the Revolutionary Council and of the Revolutionary Council Presidium.

The Revolutionary Council Presidium, in light of the national reconciliation policy, issued a decree comprising seven articles on remitting minor and additional sentences, reemployment, and on paying pensions to officers, college educated NCO's, unit NCO's, and men of the DRA Armed Forces. [passage omitted]

In view of the large volume of work, the further growth of trade relations with foreign countries, and the subsequent increase in domestic and foreign trade exchange, and as the present structure of the Ministry of Commerce is not completely responsive to the needs of the present stage of the national and democratic April revolution, the Revolutionary Council Presidium approved the creation of the Ministry of Internal Trade and the Ministry of External Trade in order to further organize and regulate commercial affairs and their subsequent growth and expansion.

In order to improve organizational, mobilization, and training affairs as well as to equip the active energy of manpower and the creation of a unified system of professional technical education in the country, the Revolutionary Council Presidium also approved the creation of the Ministry of Vocational Technical Education.

At today's session of the Revolutionary Council, on the proposal of the High National Reconciliation Commission, the remaining terms of imprisonment of a number of prisoners in Herat, Laghman, Ghazni, Ghowr, Badakhshan, Kapisa, Parvan, Nimruz, Farah, Baghlan, Paktia, and Khowst Provinces and Kabul City were repeated, and approval was given to reduce the remaining terms of another number of prisoners.

The Revolutionary Council Presidium also discussed a number of issues concerning the pardoning of sentences and organizational matters. A resolution was issued on each of these subjects.

Islamabad Paper on Hikmatyar's Peace Formula
BK021130 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English
25 Aug 87 p 3

[Text] Rawalpindi, Aug 24 — Rejecting the Soviet peace proposals, Engineer Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, Amir Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan, proposed a four-point peace formula to resolve the almost 9-year long Afghanistan question.

Talking to newsmen at the 63rd Meet the Press Programme of the Rawalpindi-Islamabad Union of Journalists (Nawaz Raza Group) here Monday [31 August] evening, the veteran Afghan leader expressed the belief that his formula guaranteed withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan within a time frame based on realistic logistic requirements.

The formula provides that the Soviet troops should be called back from the war zones to the air-bases of Bagram, Shindand, Dehdadi, Dasht-e Abdan and Kulari from where their withdrawal should begin.

The formula further suggests that all Afghan army troops and militia posts created for war should be abolished and troops should be called back to pre-war positions.

It also provides an impartial government acceptable to Mujahidin which should be assigned the task of supervising the Soviet pullout from Afghanistan. The security affairs of this interim and impartial government during the Soviet withdrawal should be assigned to the Afghan armies after bringing about two changes namely the commanders of all units must be acceptable to Mujahidin and all those officers who had defected to Mujahidin after the coup of 1978 be reinstated to their ranks and positions.

According to the fourth proposal, the impartial-interim government would be immediately replaced by an interim Mujahidin government to be formed by a representatives Shoora [advisory council], elected on proportional representation basis by the refugees in Iran and Pakistan and by the nationals living in liberated areas of Afghanistan.

To a question, the Afghan leader said that Zahir Shah's role for putting an end to the war in Afghanistan was a Soviet move aiming at causing harm to the ongoing jihad and creating differences among the Mujahidin. He said that the Shah has totally been rejected by the Afghan people. Therefore, he cannot play any positive role in this connection.

To another question, he replied that Mujahidin were in need of peace more than any one else because their homeland and people were suffering from devastation of the prolonged war.

He categorically stated that war in Afghanistan could not be ended until its real causes i.e. the Soviet forces and the Kabul regime remain there. He added that the key to the solution be with the Soviets. [paragraph as published]

Answering another question about Pakistan's role, he said Pakistan was their last shelter and hence they loved it and wanted peace and tranquility here more than anyone also.

On a question about incidents of bomb blasts in Pakistan, Engineer Hikmatyar said these blasts took place even before the arrival of the Afghan refugees. He emphatically said that the murderers of [words indistinct] were behind these blast incidents.

He suggested that when the blasts took place, the residents of Baluchistan and NWFP should hold demonstrations against the Soviet while the citizens of Sind and Punjab against India whom he described responsible for blasts for obvious reasons.

To yet another question, he said the refugees must remain within their camps in Pakistan and added that conditions in these camps should be improved and unregistered refugees be registered. Otherwise, he said, they would not help staying in cities. [sentence as published]

'Incriminating' Documents Seized From Newspaper Group

BK021556 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Highly incriminating documents have been seized from the *Indian Express* group of companies in the countrywide searches carried out by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and other agencies. The documents revealed customs duty evasion to the tune of 33 and 1/2 lakh rupees. According to the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, the documents clearly indicate undervaluation and misdeclaration by the group for evading taxes.

The search was also carried at the premises of the resident representative of a foreign company in New Delhi. This has also confirmed under-invoicing of the supplies made to the group.

According to agency reports, the Cochin office of the [*Indian Express*] group was searched today.

Vice President Sworn In; Gandhi on EXPRESS Raid

BK030518 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0435 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma assumed office of the vice president of India today. He was sworn in at a simple ceremony by the president, Mr Venkataraman, in the presence of a distinguished gathering at Rashtrapathy Bhavan [president's house] a short while ago.

In an informal chat with newsmen after the swearing in ceremony, the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, asserted that the government does not interfere with the freedom of the press nor with the freedom of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence. He was answering queries from newsmen on the recent countrywide searches of the premises of the *Indian Express* group of newspapers. He categorically denied that the action was taken after it was known that the *Indian Express* had some information regarding the defense deals. He said it is for the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence to take action if they find anything wrong. Mr Gandhi also denied that he had prior knowledge of the searches.

Regarding the announcement of Nobel industries of Sweden that Bofors will disclose information to India on the payments made by it in the gun deal, the prime minister said he welcomes it but added that it depends on what information they will give. He said whatever information the government receives will he handed over to the joint parliamentary committee which is probing the issue.

Sri Lankan Delegation Arrives for Talks on Accord

BK020459 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] The Sri Lankan delegation has arrived in New Delhi to participate in the second round of official-level talks between New Delhi and Colombo on the residual matters of the Indo-Sri Lankan agreement. The 3-day talks beginning in the capital today are expected to cover matters relating to constitutional devolution of power to the Council for the Northern and Eastern Provinces of the island. The Sri Lankan delegation is led by Mr Manikdiwela, secretary to President Jayewardene. It comprises senior officials, including the secretary to the prime minister, Mr Wijedasa; the Sri Lankan high commissioner in India, Mr Tilakaratna; and the secretaries to the Ministries of Public Administration and Home Affairs. The Indian side is being led by the Indian high commissioner in Sri Lanka, Mr J.N. Dixit, and will include senior officials from the Ministries of Home, Finance, and External Affairs.

A delegation of the Tamil United Liberation Front led by Mr Amirthalingam and representatives of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam led by Mr Yogi will be present in New Delhi during the deliberations.

'Satisfactory Progress' Made

BK021131 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Satisfactory progress was made on the first day of the official-level talks between India and Sri Lanka in New Delhi on the residual matters of the India-Sri Lankan agreement. The 3-day talks will cover matters relating to constitutional devolution of power to the Council for the Northern and Eastern Provinces of the island. The Sri Lankan delegation is led by Mr Manikdiwela, secretary to President Jayewardene. The Indian side is being led by the Indian high commissioner in Sri Lanka, Mr J.N. Dixit.

Briefing newsmen, the spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said matters of substance were gone into by the two sides today. He described the talks as cordial and friendly.

Pakistan Asked To Drop Ambiguity in Nuclear Program

BK020455 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] The former Indian foreign secretary, Mr Rasgotra, has said nonproliferation is a myth maintained by nuclear powers to perpetuate their monopoly. Speaking at a conference in Islamabad yesterday on nuclear nonproliferation in South Asia, he asked Pakistan to drop the ambiguity in its nuclear program. Inaugurating the conference, the Pakistan's foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, said that bilateral agreement between India and Pakistan not to attack each other's nuclear facilities will be helpful in bringing mutual trust and confidence.

Suit Filed in Nigeria for Release of Aircraft

BK030318 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] India has filed a suit in Lagos for the release of an Air India airliner held for the past 8 days by Nigerian authorities. They are demanding a $42 million fine after 32.5 kg of heroin were found in the plane. The suit filed by the Indian high commissioner in Lagos invokes the financial losses being incurred

by the national airline because of the grounding of its aircraft, an Airbus A-310.

35 'Hard-Core Terrorists' Killed, Captured Since Rule

BK021359 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] In Punjab, 35 of the 100 identified hard-core terrorist leaders have either been killed or captured since the imposition of president's rule. Disclosing this in Chandigarh today, the state police chief, Mr Ribeiro, said this has brought about a qualitative change in terrorist ranks. He said the state at the moment is in the thick of battle against terrorism. According to the information available with the police, the terrorists have produced about 144 AK-47 Chinese assault rifles, 30 of which have already been seized.

Envoy Calls For UN To Show Impartiality
LD021724 Tehran IRNA in English 1713 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 2, IRNA — The Islamic Republic favors constructive cooperation with the U.N. Security Council and the international community, provided they too want such cooperation, said Iran's representative to the U.N. Seyyed Rajai'e-Khorassani here Wednesday.

Speaking at a press conference here, Rajai'e-Khorassani said "We are eager to see whether the Security Council, like its previous times, wants to avoid telling the truth or if it has really decided to take a step towards attaining the truth."

He made it clear that an end to the Iraqi-imposed war depends on what the Security Council is going to do and on whether it would change its prejudiced stance against Iran or not.

The Security Council has always tried to support Saddam (Husayn) under the lame pretext of the U.N. Charter and restoration of the so-called peace to the region, said Rajai'e-Khorassani. The U.N. has backed the Baghdad regime whenever it was in danger, he added.

Rajai'e-Khorassani stressed that the Security Council should prove that its duty is not to maintain Saddam in power but to act impartially.

If Iran's conditions for ending the war are met it will sincerely continue its cooperation with the Security Council, declared Rajai'e-Khorassani, noting "We want peace returned to the region and not Saddam."

Iran's permanent U.N. envoy noted "Our war has never been an aggressive or offensive one...We should ask whether peace is possible in the region or not as long as Saddam Husayn is in power." The steps taken by Iran towards peace does not mean that it should shake 'friendly' hands with Saddam, he added.

He also called on international bodies to identify and punish the aggressor as the first step towards peace and expressed hope that U.N. Secretary Genereal Javier Perez de Cuellar would take effective measures in this respect.

"In our opinion, the U.N. chief is a competent person and we will welcome his visit to Tehran," the Iranian official said.

Rajai'e-Khorassani dismissed as "unfounded" a claim that Iran was buying time in responding to the Security Council resolution No. 598 on the Iraqi imposed war. He emphasized "We do not want to waste time but want to speak to the U.N. chief honestly."

On Iran's final response to the said resolution, he said the U.S. and Western countries wish to see Iran explicitly rejecting the resolution so that they could implement other phases of their plot against the Islamic Republic. Iran has not rejected the resolution because it contains some positive points, he added.

Pointing to the violation of the Security Council resolution by its certain member states, Rajai'e-Khorassani described them as being "the major cause of tension" in the Persian Gulf.

On the recent statement by Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani on the possibility of silencing guns at the war fronts by Iran in case the Security Council identifies the aggressor, Rajai'e-Khorassani said "the speaker has properly explained Iran's principled stance and called the U.N. chief to act more freely in this regard."

Iran wants the aggressor condemned and has provided the U.N. chief with the mechanism for meeting its demand, the official said, noting "the identification of the aggressor will in no way weaken our position politically or militarily...with such decree our task will be determined [as received]."

On president 'Ali Khamene'i's forthcoming participation in the U.N. General Assembly meet [as received] in New York in late September, Rajai'e-Khorassani said the visit will open a new chapter in Iran's diplomacy and Iran's principled stance as well as the goals of the Islamic revolution will be made known to the world during the visit.

In response to a question as to whether there is a link between recent tranquility on the battlefields and diplomatic talks on the Iraqi-imposed war, he said "it is not correct to think that we may reduce our military pressure, while intensifying our political moves."

Rajai'e-Khorassani said that seasonal climatic changes accounted for part of the calmness on the battlefields, noting that Iran has always maintained the initiative on the war fronts. He cited recent military operations launched by Iranian Muslim combatants in northern Iraq as examples.

Commenting on the Persian Gulf issue, he said that Iran believes that security should be established in the region and that if the Iraqi regime does not disrupt regional security, tranquility will return.

The Iraqi-imposed war has several stages one of which is its spread to other parts of the region beyond Iranian and Iraqi territories, Rajai'e-Khorassani said, noting that only Iraq will bear responsibility for this.

He said that recent tension in the Persian Gulf created by the superpowers, particularly the U.S., is another stage of the Iraqi-imposed war.

The spilling over of the war to other Persian Gulf countries by Iraq indicates the Baghdad regime's war-mongering spirit, remarked Iran's representative to the U.N.

Rajai'e-Khorassani stressed the Persian Gulf issue should not be dealt with as the continuation of the war on land, especially when the increased military presence of the west and the U.S. in the Persian Gulf has heightened tension and endangered security.

"We favor security in the region — the mobilization of a large number of Iranian volunteer forces in this area is aimed solely at maintaining security," he concluded.

U.S. Decides To Call Persian Gulf Arabian Gulf

LD021825 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, the United States, continuing its efforts to divert public opinion in the Middle East, has embarked on an extensive campaign to create discord between the Islamic Revolution [as heard] of Iran and Arab countries. Quoting the U.S. Defense Department, the mass media affiliated with world arrogance announced yesterday: The United States has decided to call the Persian Gulf the Arabian Gulf. In an analysis program carried by a radio of the Zionist regime last night, it too raised this issue, trying to benefit from this latest step by the United States to create tension between the Arabs and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

An informed political source told a Central News Unit reporter: To come forward with this issue under the present circumstances falls precisely within the framework of a series of measures worked out by the United States to create discord between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the other countries in the region. This informed source also said that the instructions given to the regime ruling over the Hijaz to massacre the pilgrims of the house of God could be counted as another example of these measures. He stressed: These kinds of measures cannot detract from the militancy [setiz] of the Islamic revolution against the arch-Satan, the principal agent of all these plots.

Velayati Invites UN's Perez de Cuellar To Visit

LD022009 Kuwait KUNA in English 1835 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] United Nations, Sep 2 (KUNA) — Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has been formally invited to visit Tehran for talks with Iranian officials about the Iran-Iraq war, his spokesman, Francois Giuliani, announced Wednesday.

The invitation to visit the Iranian capital was extended to the secretary-general in a letter from Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, he said.

"The secretary-general is studying the invitation and is consulting with the president and the members of the Security Council. Obviously, he has to get his mandate from the council," Giuliani said.

But Guiliani said the letter containing the invitation is unrelated to the reply the secretary-general is seeking from Iran with regard to Tehran's official response to the Security Council's July 20 cease-fire order.

Iran still has not communicated officially its position on the resolution which calls for an immediate cease-fire in the Gulf war and withdrawal of forces behind internationally recognised bounderies in preparation for comprehensive peace talks.

The Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Larijani promised the secretary-general during a visit here last month the Iranian response would be available this Friday.

Perez de Cuellar reportedly is reluctant to travel to Tehran unless Iran accepts the resolution.

Musavi Calls for Removal of Husayn, U.S. Presence

LD021843 Tehran IRNA in English 1831 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept 2, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi said here Wednesday that Iraqi air raids on ships in the Persian Gulf and on Iranian cities proved that unless this cancerous tumor [Saddam Husayn] is eradicated, security will not be returned to the region.

Speaking to ambassadors and charge d'affaires of Islamic countries to Tehran, the premier said concentration of naval fleets of the U.S. and its allies in the Persian Gulf followed feverish efforts of these countries in the region and at international scenes to maintain Saddam in power and to force Iran into a compromise. "But," Musavi said "we will frustrate the U.S. in forcing us into compromise at any cost and our resistance will help bring an honourable end to the Iraqi-imposed war."

Prime Minister Musavi stressed that the increasing U.S. provocations in the region will only result in intensifying the Iranian nation's hatred of the global arrogance.

The outstanding innovation of Iran's Muslim combatants in manufacturing arms and masterminding war operations will further boost their spirit of resistance, concluded the premier.

Combat Operations in War With Iraq Continue

Artillery Fire Hits Centers

LD021734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] In response to the mischief of the Zionist enemy, military, economic, and industrial centers in Iraqi cities were hit today by long-range artillery fire of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The following centers were hit by the long-range artillery fire of the combatants of Islam:

1. In southern Iraq: The Al-Harasah power plant; the Al-Najwiyah power plant; the oil depots of Basra; a shipping facility in the Shatt al-Arab region; a paper mill north of Basra; the Zubayr steel plant; and a power supply facility in Basra.

2. In the northwest: Economic centers and enemy troop concentrations in the districts of Dar al-Salam, (?Rathhamut), Razuq, Qasr, Galalah, (Navpardan), (Manikhalan), (Shaykh Batma), Sayyid Ahmad; Qal'at Dizah, Hilu, (Shanah Dari), Halabjah, Qual'ah Chulan, Chuwartah, and the dam in Darbandikhan.

3. In the west: Economic centers and enemy troop concentrations around the cities of Khanaqin, Banmil, Badrah, and Zurbatiyah.

Air Force Bombs Industrial Centers

LD031058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1039 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] According to a report issued by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, following the continued Iraqi Ba'thist-Zionist regime's bombing attacks against our civilian centers, Air Force pilots of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran at 0820 today made the economic-industrial centers of the town of Dukan the targets of their devastating bombs. They inflicted heavy damage on their targets before returning safely to their bases.

Industry, Military Targets Attacked

LD031216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] According to a report issued by the General Headquarters of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC] following the recent Baghdad Ba'thist-Zionist regime's attacks on our residential regions and economic centers, last night and today the heavy fire of the Armed Forces of the IRGC hit economic and military centers of the cities of Basra, Al-Amarah, Qal'ah Dizah, and Az Zubayr. Heavy damage was inflicted on these centers. Targets were the munitions dumps of Ash Shu'Aybah, the central post of the VII Corps, a military hardware repair center, the garrison of the 65th Special Forces Brigade, the electronics warfare centers of Shua'ybiyyah battalions, and several other centers of the Zionist regime of Iraq in the vicinity of Basra. Smoke from the fires at these centers can still be seen in the region. Industrial plants in the Az Zubayr suburbs, oil tanks and a liquid gas refinery in Basra, and industrial centers of the suburbs of Al-Amarah were also targets of the pounding fire of the artillery units of the armed force of the IRGC. They were ablaze for hours.

Continuing the retaliatory action of the soldiers of Islam, IRGC naval combatants fired on economic and military centers of the Iraqi port of Umm Qasr, causing heavy damage. Tens of Iraqi regime forces stationed in the port were killed or wounded during the course of the attacks made last night and today.

Joint Staff Communique No 2,947

LD021836 Tehran IRNA in English 1823 GMT 2 Aug 87

[All place names as received]

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 2, IRNA — An Iraqi cement plant in the northeastern city of Al-Sulaymaniyah was pounded by Iranian jet fighters this morning in retaliation for Iraqi air raids on Iran's economic sites on Tuesday. All planes returned safely to bases after inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

Reporting the above here today the 2947th Joint Staff Communique added that Iranian artillery fire destroyed several Iraqi gun emplacements, a motor pool, a military vehicle and killed and wounded a group of enemy troops in the northwestern fronts Tuesday.

In the western war theaters an Iraqi munitions dump, two vehicles and several gun emplacements were destroyed and a number of Ba'thist soldiers were killed and wounded by Muslim forces who also demolished a tank, a munitions depot, a motor pool, four watch posts and killed at least 10 Iraqi soldiers in the southern fronts, said the communique.

Iranian combatants checked and brought under fire movements of Iraqi motorized columns in Naft-e Shah, Sumar and Mehran operational regions inflicting some damage on the enemy.

The communique said four Iraqi soldiers surrendered to the Muslim combatants and requested asylum in Iran in a northwestern front on 28 and 29 August.

While in the Strait of Hormuz a command vehicle and seven gun emplacements were destroyed and a number of enemy soldiers were killed and wounded when Iraqi positions in parts of the western and southern fronts came under artillery fire of the Iranian Gendarmerie forces Tuesday, the communique continued.

Iran's naval forces checked three tankers Tuesday but no suspicious cargo turned up on board.

Meanwhile, artillery fire of the Iranian Ground forces shelled the following Iraqi centers today in retaliation for the recent Iraqi acts of atrocity:

1 — Northeastern Iraq: economic sites and troop concentration centers around dhe towns of Dar al-Salaam, Zaznouj, Razan, Qasr, Helaleh, Navpardan, Menikhalan, Sheokh Watman, Sidahmadan, Qal-at Dizah, Hiru, Shanehdari, Halabjah, Khalchuman, Chuwartah as well as Darbandikhan dam.

2 — Eastern Iraq: economic sites and troop concentration centers around the towns of Khanaqin, Banmil, Badrah and Zurbatiyah.

3 — Southern Iraq: Al-Harasah and Al-Nawiyah power generator, Basra oil reservoirs, a shipyard in Shatt al-Arab region, a paper plant in northern Basra, Zubayr steel mill and Basra power station.

Communique No 2948

LD031555 Tehran IRNA in English 1532 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 3, IRNA — Iranian jet fighters pounded military and economic centers in the cities of Dukan and Al-Amarah, eastern Iraq, this morning inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. All planes returned safely to bases, said a military communique here today.

The Joint Staff Communique No. 2948 added that Iraqi eco-military and industrial sites in Sayyid Sadiq, Chuwartah, Halabjah, Shanehdari [name as received], Banmil, Khanaqin, Halvan [name as received], Badrah, Zurbatiyah, Basra as well as Al-Haretha [name as received] power plant, Al-Najviya [name as received] air field and Academy [name as received] jetty were shelled by heavy Iranbian artillery fire Wednesday in retaliation

for recent Iraqi mischeivous acts. The enemy sustained considerable losses as a result of the shelling, it said.

Artillery fire of the Muslim forces on Iraqi troops all over the war fronts halted Iraqi motorized movements and engineering activities over the past 24 hours killing or wounding a group of enemy soldiers.

Some 10 Iraqi gun emplacements were destroyed and a number of soldiers were killed when enemy positions came under artillery fire of Iranian Gendarmerie forces Wednesday.

Meanwhile three commercial ships were intercepted by Iranian naval forces in Hormuz Strait Wednesday, but were allowed to continue voyage when no suspicious cargo turned up on board, concluded the communique.

Renewed Shelling Vowed

LD031716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] The War Information Headquarters issued a statement announcing: If the warmongering regime in Baghdad resumes bombing of nonmilitary quarters, the Islamic combatants will respond to the enemy's evil acts by effecting retaliatory operations without any further orders. Shelling and bombing of military, industrial, and economic centers of Iraq, which have been carried out in retaliation of recent insolent acts by Baghdad in bombing a number of urban and industrial centers of our country, continued until 1900 today.

The statement continues: The Islamic combatants, in accordance with orders issued by military commanders, are dutybound to begin shelling and bombing military, industrial, and economic centers of Iraq without further orders if Iraq resumed bombing of nonmilitary targets.

40 Iraqi Troops Killed

LD031636 Tehran IRNA in English 1546 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Bakhtaran, Sept. 3, IRNA — Some 40 Iraqi troops were killed or wounded when Iranian combatants along with Kurdish Muslim fighters launched a limited attack on enemy forces in Nasr-7 operational theater, northwestern fronts, Wednesday.

During the attack carried out in retaliation for Iraqi bombardments of civilian and industrial areas inside Iran, Muslim combatants routed an Iraqi battalion which was preparing to attack areas liberated by Iranian forces during Nasr-7 operations launched on 4 August.

60 Iraqis Killed in Attack on Camp

LD021841 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Combatants under the command of the Ramadan Headquarters have attacked a camp belonging to the Iraqi mercenary regime in Ahmadu, situated in Sulaymaniyah province in Iraq. Some 60 enemy troops were killed during the attack.

During this operation, an enemy base situated alongside the Khurmal-Ahmadu road was completely destroyed, and all the troops based there were either killed or wounded.

Commentary on Need To Teach World Oppressors Lesson

NC021425 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Central News Unit Research Group commentary: "The Massive Dispatch of the 'Ashura Epicmakers'"]

[Excerpts] In circumstances in which world oppression has hastily massed its forces in order to support the Iraqi regime, the big hearted mobilization members and the selfless Islamic nation are rushing to join the epicmakers of 'Ashura to teach the enemies of Islam another lesson. By declaring its understanding of Iraq's point of view with regard to the war, world oppression has embarked upon a new phase. While refraining from overtly supporting the Iraqi regime until now, world oppression has, however, concluded at this juncture that the Iraqi regime lacks the capability to take the upper hand in the imposed war. Therefore, the United States must conduct the war directly, without any intermediary. [Passage omitted]

All evidence points to the fact that the efforts of world oppression are directed at justifiying their increased presence in the region. Their justifications are based upon flimsy pretexts of ensuring security in the Persian Gulf and of carrying out minesweeping operations in this connection. World oppression seeks through this to prevent the fall of the Iraqi regime and to safeguard its own unlawful interests. In this connection, the U.S. has instructed the reactionary Arab countries to mobilize themselves so that they may exert greater pressure on the Islamic Republic of Iran and cry in unison for further assitance to Iraq.

Despite the fact that the United States gave the Iraqi regime the go-ahead to attack industrial and residential areas, and thus continue its crimes — dastardly acts which the Arab League secretary general has deemed legitimate — there is no room for doubt as to the advance of the Islamic combatants and their consecutive victories. This situation has made world oppression and its agents impatient, since the imminent victory of the Islamic Republic of Iran is a source of dread for them.

The pressure that is being exerted on the Islamic Republic of Iran also is aimed at diverting the attention of the commanders of the monotheistic forces from the northern, central, and southern fronts to other problems, including the Persian Gulf. This is being done in order to mitigate the pressure that the Iraqi regime is facing at present. [passage omitted]

The so-called strong powers have now massed a large number of their warships in the region and smugly and boastfully claim that they do not fear the strength of Islam. The fact that world oppression has started to openly support the Iraqi regime; that it has given its seal of approval for that regime's criminal point of view in a blatant manner; and that Iraq acts as the implementer

of imperialist policies, are developments that can no longer be tolerated.

The blood of the martyrs of the Mecca incident and of the martyrs of the Karbala' in Iran calls on the revolution's enthusiastic youths to demand revenge for the bloodshed. Now is the time to rise up and to recreate the epics of the advent of Islam. It is time to teach the world oppressors and their lackeys a lesson that will expel from their minds any false fantasies of waging war against Islam. In light of the extensive participation in the dispatch of the epicmakers of 'Ashura, a strong blow must once again be struck on the jaws of the enemies of Islam in order to foil all of their plots to protect Saddam.

IRGC Spokesman Interviewed on Dispatch of Forces

LD021229 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Mr Afshar, spokesman for the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, granted an interview to correspondents, during which he referred to the importance and necessity of dispatching the martyrdon-seeking epic-makers to the front in these very sensitive circumstances. He said: The more the U.S. provocations in the Persian Gulf escalate, the deeper and stronger become the readiness and general mobilization of the Muslim ummah of Iran to continue the war.

Analyzing the Persian Gulf situation and the Iraqi regime's recent attacks on ships, he said: It was clearly predictable to us that when the war reached its sensitive and destiny-making phase, its main agent, that is the criminal United States and the reactionary rulers of the region, would not remain indifferent and would resort to any measure to prevent the fall of Saddam.

At present, the United States, by dispatching more than 40 warships to the Persian Gulf, has began its full, open support for the Iraqi regime and its supporters. At a time when every kind of facility is placed at the disposal of the Iraqi regime in order to attack Iranian ships and oil centers, the United States tries with its fleet to prevent retaliatory attacks by the Islamic Republic of Iran. However, the United States and regional mercenaries should realize that Islamic and revolutionary Iran will, as on previous occasions, retaliate against the Iraqi attacks, whatever the cost. If the provocations of the enemies halt our oil exports, the Hormuz Strait will be closed.

The Guards Corps spokesman added: The United States, Iraq, and their European, non-European, and reactionary allies should know that the Muslim ummah of Iran are the followers of the epic-making ideology of martyrdom-seeking. The ummah, just as the Lord of the Martyrs [the third Shi'ite Imam, Husayn], would rather face a red death than surrender to abjectness and the bullying of the tyrant United States. The invitation of the U.S., British, and French warships will not have the slightest effect on the firm and steely resolve of our ummah to realize their legal rights and to punish the aggressors and criminals.

The Guards Corps spokesman asserted The inhumane acts and crimes of Saddam will not distract our attention from the main axes and reinforcement of the battlefronts. The Islamic Republic of Iran, while retaliating in kind, will deliver its primary, crushing reply through nationwide dispatches and the repeated deadly blows of the warriors of Islam in battlefields.

Mr Afshar added: The nationwide dispatch of the martydom-seeking epic-makers, which will begin soon all over the country, is a phase of the Toward Karbala plan, that will mobilize all resources for victorious continuation of the war. This plan has been endorsed by the highest decisionmaking source of the state, and its subsequent phases, which with God's sucour will continue until the end of the current year [20 March 1988], will be brought to the attention of the martyr-nurturing ummah at an appropriate time.

U.S. Warned Against Using Iraq To Increase Tension

LD021330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1103 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Political commentary entitled: "Americans Should Prepare To Receive The Corpses of U.S. Aggressors"]

[Text] At a time when the Iraqi regime has intensified attacks on oil tankers in the Persian Gulf and increased its efforts to expand the scope of its mischievous acts, the United States and Britain have hypocritically expressed their displeasure at the resumption of Iraqi attacks. The summoning of the Iraqi charge d'affaires to the British Foreign Office and its expression of displeasure at the intensification of Iraqi attacks against naval targets, as well as the remarks by some officials in the U.S. State Department, saying that that country has asked Iraq to stop its attacks on Iranian ships in the Persian Gulf, are new tricks to claim British and U.S. neutrality in the imposed war.

This false show has been staged at a time when Iraq — after 45 days of relative clam in the region — after informing U.S. officials of the details of the actions it wants to take against Iranian oil installations, attacked some of those installations. The United States is feigning a gesture of neutrality in the war when, according to the clear testimony of some official sources of that country, Iraqi bombers are able to target and attack Iranian oil installations as the result of intelligence information, such as information about targeting, which has been supplied to them by the United States; it is also a time when Michael Armacost, U.S. under secretary of state, following the resumption of Iraqi mischief announced that Washington understands Baghdad's views.

Every piece of evidence proves that the U.S. claim to be neutral in the war is no longer accepted by anyone; the fact that the U.S. is the initiator of policies and that Iraq only implements Washington's plans has now been made clearer as a result of the deployment of forces by the United States and its allies to support Iraqi aggressions. The signing of a 5-year trade agreement between Iraq and the United States, the unanimity of views between Baghdad and Washington, and the similarity of their actions against the Islamic revolution have left no room for doubt and ambiguity in this matter. The handing over of the Iraqi pilot whose aircraft crashed in the Persian Gulf by U.S. forces is the latest example of this collaboration.

In any case, while the UN secretary general has expressed his regrets concerning the resumption of attacks on tankers in the Persian Gulf, and while through its self-restraint the Islamic Republic of Iran proved that it does not favor increasing tension in the region, the resumption of mischievous Iraqi acts in the Persian Gulf has shown that the United States does not wish to see the diplomatic steps taken by Iran within the framework of cooperation with the UN secretary general for finding a logical and realistic solution bear fruit. By its unprecedented military involvement in the Persian Gulf and by its pressure on some of its allies to join in its actions the United States is trying to make use of the huge size of the warships concentrated in the region as a lever of pressure to impose the one-sided Security Council Resoltuion 598, which was approved without any attention to the positions of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In the same context, the U.S. State Department announced that that country would pressure the Security Council to impose a worldwide ban on arms against Iran in case the Islamic Republic of Iran refuses to accept Resolution No 598.

In this connection, it should be noted that, in view of the differences of views among the permanent members of the Security Council about the implementation of the second resolution foreseen in Resolution 598, the United States will face serious difficulties in imposing its aggressive views on the other Security Council members.

At the same time, the practical solution proposed by the Islamic Republic of Iran, namely the identification of Iraq as the aggressor, will pave the way for cooperation with the United Nations. According to the explicit remarks of Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis and the representative of the Imam on the Supreme Defense Council, if the Security Council condemns Iraq as the aggressor, and if the United Nations takes steps to punish the Bgahdad regime, Iran will be prepared for comprehensive cooperation with the Security Council.

However, the United States should know that if Washington — through Iraq — creates further tension in the region or if it takes some direct actions against the Islamic Republic of Iran, as we have repeatedly announced it should prepare itself for the hard consequences of such actions. If the United States wishes to continue to keep its warships in the region and if it intends to confront the heroic men of the Islamic Republic, from now on it should prepare U.S. public opinion for receiving vast numbers of corpses of U.S. forces.

Ministry Spokesman on Resumption of Iraqi Attacks

NC030605 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that our Foreign Ministry spokesman has commented on the U.S. role of providing full support for the aggressive Iraqi regime in attacking tankers and oil installations in the Persian Gulf. The farce, which was begun some time ago by the United States in the form of imposing the Security Council resolution and making false allegations about ending the Iran-Iraq war and establishing security in the Persian Gulf, has ended with Iraq's resumption of attacks in the Persian Gulf

Our Foreign Ministry spokesman added: Although the driving force in obtaining approval of Security Council Resolution 598, the United States was the first country to blatantly violate this resolution through its military expedition to the region, creating tension and revealing its support for Saddam's regime by bringing its warships to the Persian Gulf.

Referring to the establishment of sham grace periods to respond to the Security Council resolution, the Foreign Ministry spokesman stated: While the UN secretary general's constructive talks with officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran are progressing in an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation, the United States has given Iraq the green light to resume attacks in the Persian Gulf and cause tension in the region, aimed at creating an atmosphere that will thwart the UN secretary general's efforts and deprive him of any room to maneuver. Actually, the United States and Iraq are trying, in the name of a cease-fire, to prevent any lasting peace in the region. Under such conditions we see how U.S. efforts are focused on using the Security Council resolution and the United Nations as a tool to pressure the Islamic Republic of Iran. However, the Muslim Iranian nation has shown throughout the imposed war that not only does it not submit to pressure and blackmail, it reacts more vehemently to concocted pressure and plots.

In conclusion, our Foreign Ministry spokesman stated: The Islamic Republic of Iran wants lasting peace and genuine security in the region. All countries that realize the importance of this and actually seek comprehensive security in the Persian Gulf should adopt a decisive stand in the face of U.S. and Iraqi acts. If they do not, Iraq's attempts to generate tension and U.S. support for it will create a dangerous and explosive situation, the consequences of which will rest with the United States and Iraq.

Kharrubi Urges Commemoration of Mecca 'Massacre'

LD031622 Tehran IRNA in English 1550 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept 3, IRNA — Imam Khomeyni's representative and head of Iranian Hajj pilgrims Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahdi Kharrubi called on Iranian people today to participate in a nationwide demonstration on Friday September 11, to commemorate the fortieth day of the martyred pilgrims of Mecca's bloody massacre.

In a message issued here Hoj. Kharrubi said the regime ruling Hejaz influenced by the criminal U.S., in a most barbaric and unprecedented attack martyred hundreds of Hajj pilgrims and wounded thousands of others by firearms, suffocating gases and batons near the holy sanctuary on July 31.

The message also thanked the participants of this year's Hajj ceremony for demonstrating their resistance against the enemies of Islam with a lofty morale.

Hoj. Kharrubi called for massive participation of the people in Friday's rally in order (?that) Islamic scholars and ulema hear their anti-U.S. and anti-Saudi cries and take measures to wrest

control of the holy sanctuaries from the Saudi regime.

He expressed hope that soon world Muslims would perform the Hajj ceremony around Allah's house with a body of committed world Muslims as its superintendents instead of the current Saudi usurpers.

Press Conference on Envoys' Trips Abroad

NC020834 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0330 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Three of our country's Foreign Ministry officials who have led delegations to foreign countries held a press, radio, and television conference last evening and explained the results of their visits.

According to our correspondent, Mr Mir-Mehdi, the deputy minister for legal and parliamentary affairs of the Foreign Ministry, who had been on a trip to Norway and Denmark, spoke about the results of his visit and said: In the talks I had with the officials of these two countries, we discussed regional issues, the Persian Gulf situation and the Islamic Republic's stance on the resolutions, especially on the UN Security Council resolution, which I explained. He added: There has been intensive propaganda to the effect that Iran's conditions for the termination of the war have changed, but we declared that there has been no change in the Islamic Republic's stance, and as we had said earlier, the aggressor must be identified and his aggression must be condemned, since it is obvious that Iraq started the war. If this is done, it will further the cause of peace in the region and in the world.

He added: As far as the UN Security Council resolution is concerned, despite the fact that the resolution is very unilateral and unjust, we have not yet given up hope on this organization and we are determined to participate on the highest level in the General Assembly. Mr Mir-Mehdi added: With regard to the calamity of the massacre in Holy Mecca, we said that this action was meant to create fresh crises and to divert world attention. He added: In my meetings with the high-level officials of Denmark, which serves as chairman of the European Union and which desires to play a more basic role in the region and in the Persian Gulf, we asked Denmark to openly condemn Iraq for its use of chemical weapons.

The deputy minister of the legal parliamentary affairs of the Foreign Ministry went on to say: In my meeting with the Danish foreign minister, I conveyed Mr Velayati's message to his counterpart in Denmark, and he expressed his pleasure at meeting the Iranian delegation. He deemed the results of the visit positive and said: Such meetings greatly assist in forging and promoting political, economic, and commercial ties between the Islamic Republic of Iran and such countries and are extremely effective.

In conclusion, he added: The Norwegian officials said that even though the United States asked Norway to joint France and Great Britain in minesweeping operations, Norway categorically rejected the request.

Mr Lavasani, deputy minister for political affairs for Arab and American countries, who had been on a visit to four Arab countries — the YAR, Qatar, the UAE, and the PDRY — said at the press conference: I delivered a message from President Khamene'i regarding the Mecca catastrophe and the Hajj issue. He added: In the light of conditions at the time, this message was of an extremely sensitive nature, as it coincided with the UN resolution and the Tunis session and pertained to the Mecca incidents, and the Saudi regime was poised to embark on an extensive propaganda onslaught against our country. He continued: The attitude of these countries was favorable, and our meetings were detailed and cordial and were well reflected in the coverage given in the local media. The meetings proved that the claims of the Hijaz rulers about their influence in these countries are baseless. The meetings at the highest level further confirmed our stance.

He added: Regarding the regional crisis and insecurity, we declared that either Saddam should be toppled or the countries of the region should stand up together against the United States. Of course, in some of these countries we were able to achieve agreement very easily. We had detailed talks about the escorting of Kuwaiti tankers, and it was clear that Kuwait has embarked on this scheme without coordination with the GCC. He added: These meetings had positive results and their effects could be seen at the Tunis session. He continued: We repeatedly declared in the course of our meetings that we are fully prepared to undertake minesweeping in the Persian Gulf and that there is no need for the presence of the foreign forces. Regarding the Mecca incident, we enumerated the evidence which proves that the Saudi regime had prepared for the incident in advance, and everyone expressed regret at the incident.

Mr Sarmadi, who visited Greece as special emissary of our foreign minister said at the press conference: Although Greece is a NATO member, its policy is not in line with the United States. In our meeting the Greek foreign minister stressed the explosive nature of the issue and said that this political display did not yield any results. It is not possible to destroy the Islamic revolution by sending warships. The Greek foreign minister denounced the use of chemical weapons. He said this dangerous action creates a precedent, and thus the use of chemical weapons might become common. He deemed the outcome of his visit positive.

Correction to Claim of Responsibility for Attack

Tokyo KYODO in English at 0702 GMT on 3 September transmits the following correction to item subheaded "Responsibility For Attacks Claimed" published in the 2 September Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT, on page S 1, column 1:

"Correction: In the Gulf story filed as (KW102) Wednesday, information on Iranian attack on four vessels in the Persian Gulf areas was based on shipping sources in the Gulf area. Iran did not claim responsibility for the attacks. End correction."

Situation in Sind 'Normal'; 109 Arrested
BK021544 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] An official spokesman told newsmen in Karachi today that the situation throughout Sind Province has remained normal over the past 24 hours. The spokesman disclosed that 109 people have been arrested in Karachi Division. Of these, 92 persons were rounded up under the Maintenance of Public Peace Ordinance. A total of 31 people were arrested in Hyderabad. The spokesman added that during a cleanup operation in the Pakkar Kalan area of Hyderabad yesterday, 15 people were arrested; and 1 pistol, 10 cartridges, 3 7-mm bullets, and some contraband goods were recovered.

Meanwhile, the Karachi administration has announced that the curfew will be relaxed twice tomorrow — from 0600 to 0800 in the morning and again from 1600 to 1800 in the afternoon — in all areas of the city affected by the curfew.

Islamabad Nuclear Nonproliferation Conference Ends
BK021635 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] The 2-day international conference on nuclear nonproliferation has ended in Islamabad after making several recommendations to lessen the danger of nuclear proliferation. The recommendations included establishment of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia and commitment both by India and Pakistan not to strike on each other's nuclear facilities. The meet has also suggested greater response from the major powers toward fulfilling their obligations under the existing nuclear nonproliferation regime and nondiscriminatory approach toward nonnuclear states.

The participants of the conference noted that the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty does not provide any balanced sharing of obligations between nuclear weapon states and the nonnuclear weapon states. They also agreed that the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards are not adequate and can be circumvented. They felt that more attention should be focused on the regional approach to nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

In his concluding address at the conference, a former foreign minister of Pakistan, Mr Agha Shahi, said the present nonproliferation treaty lacks assurance of security by nuclear weapon states to nonnuclear states.

Karachi Comments on Upcoming Geneva Proximity Talks
BK021008 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Commentary by Hussain Haqqani]

[Text] The United Nations mediator on Afghanistan, Mr Diego Cordovez, has announced that the next round of Geneva proximity talks will be held from 7 to 8 September. These talks have been requested by the Kabul regime and, according to Mr Cordovez, their request for reconvening the negotations indicates that they have something to say. While Mr Cordovez is justified in his optimism about the new round of talks, it is significant that no indication has been given as to the specific points the Kabul regime wishes to raise. Based on past experience, it is possible that the request for talks might turn out to be another excercise in public relations. Instead of focusing on the crucial issue of a time frame for withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, the foreign-installed regime could be simply trying to score points for showing interest in continued dialogue. But meaningful dialogue at Geneva can only take place if the time frame question is amicably resolved. For a long time the UN-sponsored talks have been stalled over this crucial issue, without resolving which there is no hope for peace in Afghanistan.

The Afghan issue was created by the intervention of foreign troops and its resolution also depends entirely on the withdrawal of occupying forces. Pakistan has repeatedly said, that the time frame for the withdrawal of Soviet military units should be based on logistical considerations. Pakistan cannot concede this vital point. Within the context of its principled stand, however, it is prepared to consider all possibilities for a peaceful solution of the 8-year-old Afghan conflict.

Pakistan's concern over Afghanistan stems from the wide range of historical and religious ties it shares with the Afghan people. It was the common bond created by such ties that led over 3 million Afghans to seek refuge in Pakistan following foreign occupation of their homeland. It is Pakistan's international duty to ensure that these refugees can return home in peace and honor, an objective that cannot be achieved without withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghan soil.

As a new round of Geneva talks has been announced, it is hoped that the interlocuters will be able to make genuine progress by addressing the outstanding issue. Mr Cordovez has announced his desire to help the war-torn Afghan nation achieve national reconciliation. But national reconciliation in Afghanistan will remain an illusory goal if an army of occupation continues to perpetrate atrocities against the Afghan people to maintain a regime brought by Soviet forces. The future of Afghanistan should be left to the Afghans to decide. Discussions at Geneva should try and determine a realistic time frame for the withdrawal of foreign forces, which undoubtedly will hasten the reconcilitation process inside war-torn Afghanistan.

2,193 Tamils Released Since Signing of Accord

BK021059 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1041 GMT 2 Sep 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Sept 02 (*Lanka Puwath*) — Six hundred more Tamil detinues were today released from detention centres in southern Sri Lanka, a senior Ministry of Defence official told *Lanka Puwath*.

They left Galle for their homes in northern and eastern Sri Lanka on board an Indian naval ship this afternoon.

This brings the total number of Tamil detinues released after the signing of the Indo-Sri Lanka peace accord to 2,193.

These detinues, held under the Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA) and the emergency regulations, were released from the detention centres at Boosa, Pelawatte and the Galle harbour.

The Defence Ministry official said a further 600 detinues would be released next week.

Tamil Groups Surrender Arms

BK021444 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1427 GMT 2 Sep 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Sept 02 (*Lanka Puwath*) — More Tamil groups in the north and the east of Sri Lanka have handed over arms, the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation (SLBC) announced in its news bulletin this evening.

The PLOTE [People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam] leader Vasudeva had handed over a number of substantial weapons at Akkaraipattu. They included 4 AK-47 rifles, eight 303 Browning shotguns and mortars, rifles and other small arms. Meanwhile in Thalaimannar nine EPRLF [Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front] representatives have arrived from Rameshwaram with a consignment of weapons to be handed over. They included rockets, mortars and other weapons.

A senior Ministry of Defence official told *Lanka Puwath* that they left Galle for their homes in Northern and Eastern Provinces on board two Indian naval ships this afternoon. This brings the total number of Tamil detinues released after the signing of Indo-Sri Lanka peace accord to 2,100. [as received] A Defence Ministry official said a further 600 detinues to be released next week.

Indian Troops Settle Dispute in Batticaloa

BK021243 Hong Kong AFP in English 1220 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Colombo, Sept 1 [date as received] (AFP) — Sri Lankan police called on Indian troops to settle a dispute with residents in eastern Batticaloa District and prevent an attack on Batticaloa town's main police station, officials said Wednesday.

Police teargassed several hundred people who surrounded the Batticaloa police station after a constable had detained a former Tamil militant for breaking traffic laws and seized his motorcycle on Tuesday.

Indian soldiers with a peace-keeping force here came to the rescue of the besieged police and dispersed the crowd by getting the motorcycle returned, officials said.

Indian troops are here to monitor a peace accord between Colombo and New Delhi to end the island's ethnic conflict which has claimed more than 6,000 lives in the past four years.

The Batticaloa incident occurred on the first day that police had returned to routine duties after four years of ethnic strife which prevented the policing of northern and eastern parts of the island, officials said.

The establishment of the 7,000-strong Indian peace-keeping force, a weapons handover by Tamil rebels and the release of suspects were agreed by India and Sri Lanka under the July 29 peace accord.

Police said Wednesday that they had detained a prominent Buddhist monk in connection with anti-accord rioting which left at least 60 people dead early last month.

JVP 'Subversives' Arrested for Pylon Damage

BK021107 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1056 GMT 2 Sep 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Sept 02 (*Lanka Puwath*) — Police have arrested two members of a gang of Janatha Vimukthi Permuna (JVP) subversives for damaging an electricity pylon at Passara, in an attempt to cause a major power breakdown.

Police told *Lanka Puwath* that H. M. Senaviratne Bandara, a graduate and R. W. Sarath Rajapakse both of Thalbowatta had made statements admitting that they damaged the power pylon, along with three other JVP'ers.